FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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AWARD of PREMIUMS,

AT THE

Fifth Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society.

BRANCH I.—LIVE STOCK.

First Class—Thoroughbreds.

Best Stallion, 5 years old, Ruffin & Albright, $25
2d best do. 6 do. J. Turner, Orange, 15
Best Filly, over 2 and under 4, Jas Turner, Orange, 10

Second Class—Quick Draught & Saddle Horses.

Best Stallion 4 years old, J M Hinton, Wake, $25
2d best, W Emory, Wake, 15
Best do. over 2 and under 4, Y F Baily, Granville, 15
2d best, Wm March, Davie, 8
Best do. over 1 and under 2, G T Cooke, Raleigh, 10
Best Brood Mare, over 4, Dr W Green, Wake, 20
2d best, W D Jones, Wake, 10
Best do. with foal at her feet, L T Clayton, Raleigh, 20
Best Filly over 2 and under 4, A Rankin, Guilford, 10
2d best, Wm R Albright, Alamance, 5
Best Saddle horse, John Hayes, 15
2d best, T F Williamson, 10
Best pair matched carriage horses, R S Tucker, Raleigh, 20
2d best, J V Perkins, Pitt, 10
Best pair matched do. raised in the State, M D C Bumpass, Person, 20
2d best, Sol O'Bryant, Person, 10
Best single harness horse, Jno H Neal, Beaufort county, 15
2d best, O S Baldwin, Wilmington, 10
Best do. raised in the State, T J Utley, Wake, 15
2d best, John W Wiggins, Wake, 10

Third Class—Heavy Draught Horses.

Best Stallion over 4 years old, J S Holt, Alamance, $25
2d best, Jeff Monk, Orange, 10
Best do. over 1 and under 2, Wm Smith, 5

Fouth Class—Jacks and Jenneths.

Best Jack raised in the State, 6 years old, Wm Hamlin, Orange, $15

Fifth Class—Mules.

Best pair Mules over 3 years old, W D Jones, Wake, 10

SECOND DIVISION—CATTLE.

Best Devon Bull, 4 years old, Dr W R Holt, Davidson, 25
do. do. Bull calf, 2 years old " 15
do. do. Cow, 4 years old, Walter Gwynn, Wake, 10
do. do. Heifer, 2 years old Dr W R Holt, Davidson, 10
Best Durham Bull Calf, 2 and under 3, Crouse & Irvine, Lynchburg, Va. 15
Best do. under 1 year old, Crouse & Irvine, Lynchburg, Va. 15
Best Cow, 3 years old and upwards, Crouse & Irvine, Lynchburg, Va. 10
2d do. do. 5
Best Heifer, 2 and under 3 years old, Crouse & Irvine, Lynchburg, Va. 10
Best do. 1 and under 2 years old, Major Crenshaw, Wake, 10
Best Grade Bull, 4 years old, S H Dunn, Granville, 25
Best Bull calf, under 1 year old, Kemp P Battle, Wake, 5
Best Cow over 3 years old, Kemp P Battle, Wake, 10
2d best do. Crouse & Irvine, Lynchburg, Va 5
Best Native Cow do do do 10
Best Milch Cow, giving 28 qt's do 10
Best do do do 24 do do 5

THIRD DIVISION—SHEEP.

Best South Down Buck, Dr W R Holt, Davidson, 15

FOURTH DIVISION—SWINE AND POULTRY.

Best Boar, Large Breed, 5 years old, Dr F J Haywood, Wake, 10
Best do over 1 and under 2, E Hall, Wake, 10
Best Sow, 4 years old, S Smith, Wake, 5
2d best Breeding Sow, Large Breed, and 6 pigs, S Smith, Wake, 5
Best lot of Pigs, under 10 months old, S Smith, Wake, 6
Best Native Boar, 2 years old, R H Jones, Wake, 5
Best do 15 months old, R Fleming, Wake, 5
Best Sow 2 years old, J Moss, Wake, 5
Best Grade Breeding Sow with pigs, J J Ferrell, Wake, 10
Best Suffolk Boar, E Hall, Wake, 10
Best lot of Pigs, 7 months old, E Hall, do. 6

BRANCH II—AGRICULTURE.

Best variety Bread Corn, W D Jones, Wake, 3
" " stock " Jno Hutchins " 3
" " Wheat, W D Jones, " 3
" " Oats, Jno Hutchins, " 3
" " Rye, J P Mabry, Davidson, 3
" " Field Peas, J Hutchins, Wake, 3
" " Sweet Potatoes, Dr T Banks, do. 3
" " Irish " Jno Hutchins, do. 3
" 2 stalks of Cotton, W D Jones, do. 3
" and greatest variety of Agricultural productions raised on one farm, W D Jones, do. 10
" bale Cotton, W W Whitaker, do. 10
" Cotton in seed, N Price, Wake, 5
" Syrup from Chinese Sugar Cane, R H Smith, Halifax, 10
" Vinegar, from do Mrs Geo Mendenhall, Guilford, 3
" Lot Manufactured chewing Tobacco, Y E P Jones, Caswell, 10
" Smoking do. Y E P Jones, do 3
" Fresh Butter, premium divided between Miss Jane E Caldwell, Burke, and Mrs W B Williams, Warren, 10
2d best Fresh Butter, Miss Louisa A Holt, Davidson, 5
Best Barrel Wheat Flour, J S Holt, 10
2d " " " " H D Lott, 5
Best Corn Meal, E Hall, Wake, 5
" Rye Flour, H D Lott, 5
" Buckwheat Flour, Josiah Turner, Orange, 5
" Starch, N Price, Wake 3
" Wheat Bread, Mrs Dr R S Mason, Wake, 3
2d " " " " 2
Best Honey, strained, Mrs. J P Mabry, Davidson, 3
" " in comb, S Smith, Wake, 3
" Quince Jelly, Miss Mabry, Davidson, 3
" Apple Jelly, do do 3
" Green Pickles, Mrs R Tucker, Wake, 3
" Tomato Catsup, Mrs L A Cooke, Wake, 3
" Brandy Peaches, Mrs R Tucker, " 3
" Dried Apples, do " 3
" Rosin Oil, Alex Miller, 3
Best and greatest variety of Apples, S W Westbrooks & Co Guilford, 10
" Grapes, A C Hege, Davidson, 10
Largest and best variety Apple Trees, S W Westbrooks & Co, Guilford, 10
" " Peach Trees, do 10
" " Strawberry Vines, do 2
" " Raspberry " do 2
Best Celery, Mrs R Tucker, Wake, 2
" Cabbage, E Hall, Wake, 2
" Egg Plant, do 2
" Squash, John C Palmer, Wake, 2
" Onions, W D Jones, do 2
Best Sugar Beets, Henry Mordecai, Wake, 2
" Carrots, Dr R S Mason, Wake 2
" Turnips, Jno Hutchins, Wake, 2
" Pumpkins, E H Overton, 2
" Hams, N Price, Wake, 5
" Bbl of Herrings, W H Putney, Raleigh, 10

BRANCH III—MECHANICS.

Plows, Harrows, Threshing Machines, &c.

Best 2 horse plow, N Boyden & Son, Rowan, 5
2d best, J H Thompson, 4
Best do Manufactured in North Carolina, W B Williams, Warren, 5
Best single horse plow, N Boyden & Son, Rowan, 4
2d best, W B Williams, Warren, 3
Best Subsoil plow, W B Williams, Warren, 5
2d do N Boyden & Son, Rowan, 4
Best Harrow, W B Williams, 5
2d do J P Mabry, Davidson, 2
Best Horse Corn Planter, Jones & Hooker, Hillsboro', 5
" Smooth iron roller, J M Towles, Wake, 5
" Cultivator for general purposes, N Boyden & Son, Rowan, 5
2d W B Williams, Warren, 2
Best Corn Cultivator, W B Williams, 5
" Cotton Scraper, N Price, Wake, 5
" Threshing Machine, R Sinclair & Co., Baltimore, Md. 15
" Fanning Mill, J Montgomery & Co. Baltimore, Md. 10
2d do R Sinclair & Co. 5
Best hay, straw and stalk cutter, J H Thompson, 10
Best hay and straw cutter, R Sinclair & Co. 10
Best do manufactured in North Carolina, Clapp, Huffman & Co., 10
Best Corn Sheller, hand power, R Sinclair & Co., 10
Best Reaping Machine, C Hussey, 20
2d do Hooker & Jones, Hillsboro', 10
Best Sweep horse power, Hooker & Jones, Hillsboro', 20
2d do Gooch, 10
Best Stump Puller, N Price, Wake, 20
2d do W McKeever, 10
Best Horse Rake, J M Towles, Wake 5
" Washing Machine, Alex. Dickson, 5
" Open Buggy, B J Perkinson, Raleigh, 15
2d do Overman & Wilson, Charlotte, 10
Best Six Horse farm Wagon, N Price, Wake, 15
" two do H Horton, Wake, 8
" Dumping Horse Cart, W J Fort, Wake, 8
2d do Henry Horton, Wake, 4
Steam Engine, 8 horse power, Silas Burns, Wake, 50
Best Smut Machine, Alex Dickson, 10
Watson's $12 Sewing Machine, J H Davis, Halifax, 15
Best Churn, J M Towles, Wake, 3
Best Sausage Cutter, J M Towles, Wake, 3
Best Grain Cradle, J M Towles, Wake, 3
Best and largest collection of Agricultural Implements, W B Williams, Warren, 25
Best do manufactured in the State by the exhibitor, N Boyden & Sons, of Salisbury, 25
Best Corn Fan with double gearing, Montgomery & Bro. Baltimore, 5
Best Bedstead made in North Carolina, R W Henry 5
Best do Rocking Chair, W F Shultz, Salem 3
Best do Centre Table, S Day, Milton, 3
" " Book and Secretary, W F Shultz, Salem, 5
do do Brogans, Chas M Lines, 3
do do Lot of Earthenware, H Schaufner, Salem, 5

BRANCH FOURTH—MANUFACTURE, &c.

Best piece of woolen jeans, 18 yards, Mrs Chas Horton, Wake, 5
Best Linsey for negroes, W H & R S Tucker, Agent, Wake 10
do Flannel, do 5
do pair of blankets, Mrs Q Busbee, Wake, 5
Best pieces Osanburgs, E W Holt, Alamance 5
do do Cotton Jeans, 5
do do Woolen Carpet, Mrs McCorkle, Rowan 10
do do Sheeting, E M Holt, Alamance 5
do do Bed Ticking, do 5
do Bale of Cotton Yarns, Johnston Little River Company, 5
do Hair Mattress, W Watson, Wake, 10
do Shuck do do 5
do Cotton Patchwork Quilt, Mrs McCorkle, Rowan, 5
2d do do Mrs Johnson, Graham. 2
Best Raised work Quilt, Mrs M A Jordan, Person, 5
2d do do do Mrs R Williams, 5
Knit Counterpane, Mrs R Tucker, Wake, 5
2d do do Mrs J F Taylor, Wake, 2
do Pair Yarn Hose, Mrs A L W Wake, 2
do Foot Mat, Mrs S P Pescud, Wake, 2
do Piece negro Woolen Cloth, Mrs Ch Horton, Wake, 5
do do Linen, do 5
Best Crochet Collar in spool cotton, Miss M E Cook, Wake, 6
do do Miss A Hermon, Rowan, 3
do Specimen Lace, Crochet in spool cotton, Miss M E Cooke, Wake, 6
2d do do do Mrs C M Grow, Wake, 3
do do Crochet work in silk with beads, Mrs S G Waddel, Wake, 6
2d do do Miss Laura——— 3
Best Set Table Mats in tidy cotton, Miss Cooper, Oxford 3
2d do do do Misses Hattie and Sallie Cooke, Wake, 2
Best Tidy in Tidy cotton, Mrs A L W Wake, 3
2d do do Miss Ann M Stewart, Harnett, 2
Best Table Cover, raised worked, Miss M E Mabry, Lexington, 6
2d do do do Mrs E N Mills, Oxford, 3
Best Hearth Rug, Mrs H H Bobbitt, Wake, 6
" Chair Cover, Miss Sophie Foltz, Salem, 3
2d do do Mrs Kemp P Battle, Wake, 2
Best Ottoman Cover, Miss M E Mabry, Davidson, 3
2d do do Miss N E Powell, Goldsboro' 2
Best Mantle Emb'd in Silk, Mrs Ruffin Williams, Wake, 6
2d do do do Mrs Cawthorn, 2
do Vest Moire Antique, Emb'd in Silk, Mrs Mabry, Lexington, 6
2d do do Merino do Mrs Mabry, Lexington, 3
do Child's dress Emb'd in Silk, Miss Emily Thornton, 6
2d do do Mrs Cawthorn, Warren, 3
do Sack Miss E Thornton, 6
2d do do Mrs F I Wilson, Wake, 3
do Boy's Jacket, Miss T P, Wake, 6
do Specimen of Knitting in Wool, Miss M L Hill, Wake, 3
2d do do do Mrs A S W, Wake, 3
3d do do Mrs Partridge, Wake, 1
Best Knitting in Silk with Beads, Miss Laura ——, Wake, 3
do Ornamental Shell Work, Mrs S B Pescud, Wake, 5
do Wax Flowers, Mrs Garret, Greensboro' 5
do Feather Work, Mrs H Bobbitt, Wake, 5
do Hair Work, W F Shultz, Salem, 5
2d do Mrs C P Pennington, Raleigh, 2
do Frame of Leather, Mrs L A Cooke, Wake, 5
do Collar, Needlework, Mrs G M Lea, Alamance. 6
2d do Mrs S B Pescud, Wake, 3
do Undersleeves, Miss Haddock, Milton, 4
do Handkerchief, Misses A & E Kron, Stanly, 6
2d do, Miss Patty Young, Franklinton, 3
do Child's Dress, Mrs R G Lindsay, 6
2d do Mrs Bruce Gwynn, Wake, 3
do Lady's Underdress, Miss A B, Wake, 6
Best Underskirt, Mrs Cawthorn, Warren 6
2d do Miss Rebecca Evans, 3
do Gentleman's Shirt, Mrs E B B Wake, 6
2d do Mrs E R Harris, Wake, 4
do Boy's Shirt, Mrs M P R, Wake, 6
2d do Mrs Cawthorn, Warren, 3
Best specimen plain sewing, Mrs Alsa Tucker, Wake, 4
2d do Mrs F R Blum, Winston, 2
Best specimen of Ambrotypes, T J Havens, Wake, 5
Best specimen of Photographs, T J Havens, Wake, 5
Improvement in Ambrotypes, O P Copeland, Wake, 5
Best Oil Painting, "Cattle Scene," A McInung, Salem, 10
2d do "Sportsman," Miss Trainham, 5
Best Pencil Drawing, "Heads," Miss R Smith, 5
2d do "Landscape," Miss Blanche Fentress, Wake, 3
Best Pastil painting, "Burning Volcano," F W Leinbach, Salem, 5
2d do "Landscape." Miss B Fentress, Wake, 3
Best Architectural Drawing, A B Hendren, Rowan, 5
2d do Monumental Drafting, W G Milligan, 3
Specimen of Bead Work, Knitting and sewing by Blind pupils of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, to be divided, 10
1 Lawn Dress, Miss Rebecca Trull, a blind Pupil, Raleigh, 2
1 Doll's Dress, made by Mary Burt and Narcissa Dupre, blind pupils, 2
Specimen of Card Writing, G E Ketcham, Raleigh, 3
2 Vases, Potichomanie Work, Mrs L A Cooke, Wake, 3
Specimen of Diaphanie, W D Cooke, Wake, 4
Specimen of Sewing and Floss Silk, Misses A & E Kron, 6
1 Glass Top Table, Miss Happoldt, Rowan, 1
Volcanic Repeating Fire Arms: Stanton for New Haven Arms Co., Silver Cup and Certificate,
Map of North Carolina, W D Cooke, Wake, 6
Thread Lace Collar, Miss S A Partridge, Wake, 6
Specimen of Jewelry, manufactured by C J Stees, Wake, Certificate and 6
Carved Cameos, Dr Chas Smallwood, Bertie, 6
Machine for Horse Hoofs, V N Mitchell, Cabarrus, 5
Magic Ventilator or Self-Fanning Rocking Chair, Kahnweiler, Wilmington, 10
Specimens of Doors, Palings, Window Sash, and Blinds, Murdoch & Cairns, Rowan, 10
Buggy Pole and Shaft Combined, V N Mitchell, Cabarrus, 5

WHAT BECOMES OF THE SPECIE?—The Richmond South, a leading Democratic journal, is astonished at the scarcity of specie in this country, at the present time, notwithstanding the fact that "we produce a yearly supply of gold to the value of sixty millions of dollars." "It is computed" (adds the *South*) "that the amount of the precious metals in the country is equivalent to *two hundred and seventy millions* of dollars. Yet, strange to say, we are in want of coin for the ordinary operations of trade; and all the Banks have suspended the payment of their debts on the pretence of an inadequate supply of specie."

The National Intelligencer, after copying some very sensible articles exposing the free trade policy of the South's party which has caused this state of things, adds:—

"If now our Richmond contemporary refuses to accept the explanation of these journals, and prefers to disregard their inferences as being the deductions of theoretical protectionists, we may, in conclusion, descend from abstract reasoning to the following very palpable and stubborn facts, which we beg our Democratic friend to put in his pipe and smoke at his leisure.

"The total amount of dry goods imported into the port of New York for the last eight months is over $76,000,000; this for one town only in the country; while in the last eight months the foreign brokers have sent out of the city of New York $32,298,156 in specie or hard money.

"During the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, these brokers have sent out of the United States to pay for dry-goods, cotton, and woollen clothes, hardware, glassware, cutlery, jack-knives, and domestic wares; saws, gimlets, axes and chisels; rolled iron, hammered iron, bar iron, railroad iron, and other like things which should have been made by our own people, the sum of $69,136,922 in solid gold and silver.

"Yet the South naively wonders at the "scarcity of specie!" Is it then *very* mysterious that with an "annual *supply* of gold to the value of sixty millions," and with an annual *export* of gold to the amount of seventy millions, we should find our hard money growing scarcer and scarcer?

SUSPENSIONS.—Beebe & Brothers, tea dealers, suspended at New York on Saturday.

Lord, Warren, Evans & Co., Dry Goods jobbers, New York, have suspended.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.

More Bank Suspensions.—The Bank of the State of Missouri, Merchants' Bank, and the Southern Bank suspended this morning. The Mechanics' Bank is still firm.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1857.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—It is a subject of anxious inquiry, whether the Banks of this State will pay dividends during the period of suspension of specie payments. The practice on former similar occasions was not uniform. Some banks paid and some did not. The practice in the Northern States is, we believe, to pay dividends as usual.

We hope that the banks will pursue their usual course of paying out a reasonable portion of their profits to the stockholders. Such a payment will have the general effect of assisting very materially to relieve the present pressure, and the particular effect of relieving many widows and orphans, whose means are thus invested. But most of all, perhaps, the Literary Fund derives about half its income, we believe, from Bank dividends, and if they should be cut off it would stop half the Common Schools in the State. This would be a deplorable evil indeed. Against all this good to be accomplished by paying dividends, we know of no counterbalancing evil, except the abstract idea that it is not right to divide profits whilst they do not pay specie. This would be a fair argument if the banks had stopped from inability to pay, instead of from a desire to serve the community, as is undoubtedly the fact.

EXCHANGES.—Great difficulty is experienced here as elsewhere in getting exchange on the North, to pay debts or make new purchases. Produce is withheld from market, and so long as it is, there can be no remedy for this evil. The other large source of supply of exchange is totally cut off by the partial or complete stoppage of factories.

We notice an advertisement in a Wilmington paper offering 5 per cent. for a check on Norfolk.

At Baltimore, N. C. bank notes are 8 to 10 per cent. discount. At New York they are 10 to 15 discount.

At Baltimore, exchange on New York is in active request at 7 to 8 per cent.

The Express says,—

"Collections from the interior are slow, and suspended houses complain that they do not get enough to pay their store expenses from this source. The announcement of the suspension of a house is a signal for all its debtors to forget them, and deprive them of their dues. It is a state of things disgraceful to parties who have sought credit here, and will be long remembered against them."

It is indeed disgraceful, where it can be helped. There is no doubt, however, that some of it is owing to the impossibility of procuring exchange.

FAIRS.—We publish in the Observer to-day a list of premiums awarded at the State Fair, in Raleigh, last week. 261 premiums were awarded, amounting to $1,855. Twenty-five counties are represented in the list, viz: Wake, Orange, Granville, Davie, Guilford, Alamance, Pitt, Person, Beaufort, New Hanover, Davidson, Halifax, Caswell, Burke, Wayne, Harnett, Johnston, Forsythe, Mecklenburg, Franklin, Stanly, Bertie, Cabarrus, Rowan and Warren. Lynchburg, Va., Baltimore, Md., and New Haven, Conn., are also in the list.

Wake County furnished 123 of the 261 premium articles, and received $777 of the $1,855 of premiums. Davidson County was the next largest exhibiter and receiver. Dr. W. R. Holt of that county received $75 for his fine cattle, and the county, including the Dr., about $125. Crouse and Irvine, a Lynchburg, Va., firm, received $85 for milch cows; and Montgomery & Co., Balt., Md., $35 for machinery.

At the Davie County Fair, last week, a premium of $6 was awarded to M. Fulford, of Davie, for the greatest yield of wheat to the acre—35 bushels. $4 to George W. Johnson for next yield—33 bushels. $2 to T. Ferebee for the largest yield of tobacco—1170 lbs. to the acre.

NORTH CAROLINA SYNOD.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of North Carolina met in Charlotte on Wednesday, the 21st inst. Seventy Ministers and forty Ruling Elders were present. Rev. W. W. Pharr was elected Moderator, and Rev. Messrs. Jacob Doll and M. McQueen Clerks.

The various reports made to the Synod, says the Charlotte Democrat, show the Church to be in a very prosperous condition.

Newbern was chosen as the place for the next meeting of Synod, on Wednesday before the third Sabbath in November, 1858.

THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.—Resolutions endorsing this proposed paper, and pledging the members to sustain it, were adopted by the Synod of North Carolina with a single dissenting voice. "It is to be published at Fayetteville," says the Charlotte Democrat, "and edited by Rev. Geo. McNeill and Bartholomew Fuller, Esq. Mr. McNeill is too well known to the Presbyterians in N. Carolina as a talented and christian gentleman, for us to add anything to his reputation by speaking his praise. We know Mr. Fuller to be a gentleman of ability. As a writer and orator we consider him number one, and feel confident that he will sustain himself as Editor with credit and satisfaction to the patrons of the paper."

WHISKEY.—531,173 barrels of whiskey were manufactured in Cincinnati during the year ending August 31, 1857, an increase of 103,872 bbls. as compared with the previous year. In the distillation of this large quantity of whiskey 7,978,095 bushels of corn and other grain were consumed. Cincinnati is said to be the greatest hog and whiskey market in the world. Men make the whiskey and the whiskey makes the hogs—fat.

We took occasion some time since to refer to the indications pointing to a probable attempt to make out of existing difficulties capital upon which to base an agitation in favour of another United States Bank. There is little doubt that out of these difficulties will arise questions and issues bearing upon the financial system of the country, but we may rest assured that this will eventuate unfavourably to any extension of the power or influence of the banking system, rather than in the creation of a great central pecuniary despotism.

It is said by some of the advocates of a National Bank, that, admitting the truth of all the charges which have been urged against the United States Bank, they can only apply to that institution after it became a State affair.

The Bank of the United States, the bill for whose recharter was vetoed by General Jackson, had been chartered in 1816, some time after the close of the war with Great Britain. Well, we all know that the war created financial derangement and suffering, but it is stated on the best authority, that before the Bank had been four years in operation its movements had created more serious derangements, and entailed severer losses than had resulted from the war. Between 1820 and 1830, a commercial crisis also passed over the country, and it is hardly to be denied that the causes which led to the crash of 1837 were mainly put in motion by the schemes of Mr. Biddle, President of the Bank of the U. States, as a Federal Institution.—*Wil. Journal.*

The above statements deserve attention, and some of them should not go uncontradicted.

We notice, as the Journal does, that some of the old friends of a United States Bank are endeavoring to impress upon the country the evil effects resulting from the destruction of that institution—a destruction prompted solely by party, and not by public considerations. Just so far do we sympathize in the views presented. But we do not, nor do we see that any one else does, recommend the creation of another such bank. It would be worse than idle for the opposition, who are powerless, to propose such a measure. We may not live to see it, but we have little doubt that they are now living who will see, a Bank of the United States urged and carried as a democratic measure. Some body will discover, (or pretend to discover, which will be the same thing,) the plan of such a bank as Gen. Jackson said he would have furnished if he had been applied to; and that of course will be a good democratic bank. Let us wait till that time. It will come, and perhaps too soon, for ten to one it will be a party instrument, with all the evil and little of the good of the old bank.

We have not heard of any one—has the Journal?—who proposes or desires "any extension of the power or influence of the banking system." Such an expression is but a mode of creating a prejudice by indirection.

The Journal should not withhold from an admiring world the name of the "best authority" for the astounding statement, that "before the U. S. bank had been four years in operation its movements had created more serious derangements and entailed severer losses than had resulted from the war" of 1812 with Great Britain! Strange that the world never found it out till now, and that now it rests upon nameless authority.

As to the closing sentence of the Journal's article above, it is sufficient to reply, that Gen. Jackson himself said, in his "Farewell Address" of the 3d of March 1837, "I leave this great people *prosperous* and happy;" and this was two years after the Bank of the United States ceased to be "a federal institution." Either Gen. Jackson's keen scent after the misdeeds of the monster must have been sadly at fault then, or the Wilmington Journal is now.

WILMINGTON & CHARLOTTE RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the stockholders was held in Charlotte on the 21st inst., Maj. D. A. Covington of Monroe presiding.

Messrs. H. W. Guion and C. C. Henderson of Lincoln, P. K. Dickinson and A. H. Van Bokkelen of Wilmington, Thos. D. Meares of Brunswick, John McDowell of Bladen, R. S. French of Robeson, W. L. Steele of Richmond, S. W. Cole of Anson, D. A. Covington of Union, John Walker of Mecklenburg, Gilbert Dickson of Cleveland, and A. G. Logan of Rutherford, were elected Directors. At a meeting of the Board, H. W. Guion was re-elected President, and Thos. T. Slade appointed Sec'y and Treasurer.

The Charlotte Democrat says that the President's report was received with much satisfaction, and that a corps of Engineers is now locating the line from the Pee Dee to Charlotte, with a view of letting it to contract this Fall, if possible.

The next annual meeting will be held in Wilmington on the 2d Monday in October 1858.

The news from England is interesting. $363,000 in specie has come by the Baltic, and $1,350,000 more was engaged for the next steamer to New York. (Besides which $1,500,000 is expected from California.) The rate of interest is raised to 7 per cent. and is expected to go up to 8. Tremendous excitement and heavy failures resulted from the news from New York. And they had not then heard the worst from New York.

FAILURES.—The New York Independent's list for last week foots up 125. Of these 6 are in New Orleans, 3 in St. Louis, 1 in Kentucky, and the others in the Northern States.

The total number of failures, officially reported since the 1st of August, is about nine hundred. It is estimated that the total liabilities of these suspensions will amount to full ninety millions of dollars.

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Bragg has issued his proclamation setting apart Thursday, Nov. 26, 1857, "as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God, for past blessings, and of supplication for his continued kindness and care over us as a State and as a Nation."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The steamer *Baltic* reached New York Sunday, bringing dates from Liverpool to Wednesday, the 14th.

The *Baltic* brings $360,000 in specie, and 160 passengers.

***Latest from India.*—The Indian mail has arrived with dates from Calcutta to the 10th of September, and Bombay to the 17th, the news by which was telegraphed to London.**

The siege train was expected at Delhi on the 3d of September, and the assault was then anticipated to take place immediately.

Gen. Havelock remained at Cawnpore, but will be reinforced in a few days by Gen. Outram, who had reached Allahabad with a strong force.

Lucknow was still gallantly holding out, and would be relieved about the middle of September.

On the 17th of August, the Governor of Lucknow made a successful sortie, capturing the guns and provisions of the Dinapore mutineers, who were again defeated by Major Eyre.

The rebels were threatening Allahabad and Benares.

Large bodies of troops were marching from Calcutta towards Allahabad. Troops were arriving at Calcutta rapidly from England.

A despatch to the London *Post* says that the British forces had attacked Lucknow Castle and spiked the guns, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy.

***England.*—There were thirty-four horses entered and ran for the Segarewitch purse, including the American horse Prioress. The first trial was a dead heat between Prioress, Elhapim and Queen Bess. The deciding heat Prioress won by a length and a half, amidst great cheering. The value of the stakes were over £2,000 sterling.**

The American horse Lecompte is dead.

There is an excessive money pressure at London, and a further advance in the rates of interest was feared. Consols had fluctuated greatly, having been as low as 86⅜, but rallied.

The Bank of Dublin has advanced its rates to 7 per cent., and the Bank of France to 6½. There was also a great pressure at Vienna.

***The Markets.*—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—Cotton—Sales for the last three days 19,000 bales, of which speculators took 7,000 and exporters 1,000 bales; market quiet but steady. Flour steady. Wheat has a declining tendency. Corn is steady. Provisions quiet.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.

***Kansas.*—Dates from Kansas say that Governor Walker has issued a proclamation rejecting the returns of Oxford precinct and Johnson county, and giving certificates of election to the "Free State" candidates. The Pro-slavery men, it is represented, are greatly excited.**

This action is important. It determines the complexion of the Legislature, since Johnson and Douglas counties, composing a district, elect enough representatives to turn the scale either way, and the rejection of the vote of Oxford precinct gives the whole number to the Free State men. The Legislature is therefore Free State by a decided majority.

CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK.—**An examination, by a Committee, of the City Comptroller's accounts shows that the city officers have been appropriating the public funds to the amount of several millions. The collectors of taxes acknowledge to 600 instances in the last 3 years of receipts of moneys omitted in their returns. The money of which no account can be given (except stealage) amounts to nearly $8,000,000.**

Not to be behind their subordinates, the Common Council, on the eve of an important election has given 36 city lots to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, an institution heretofore a recipient of the city's bounty, and at present in no need of it. The property given to it is worth $160,000; and it is given at a time of terrible pressure, when the city debt is $18,000,000, the annual tax $8,000,000, and large city works suspended for want of means to continue them. The Journal of Commerce supposes the donation a bid for the Romish vote.

DISSOLUTION.—**The New School Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, at its meeting in Washington city last week, resolved, 32 to 3, to withdraw from the General Assembly in consequence of the anti-slavery resolutions of the latter at Cleaveland.**

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—**The total receipts of cotton since Sept. 1, are 210,568 bales, a decrease of 140,875 bales as compared with last year.**

A Good Example.*—The splendid carriage and horses which were seen in Broadway a few days since, with a ticket on their backs "for sale," belonged to Mr. Garner, who recently failed for many millions. He has moved from his splendid residence in the Avenue to a small two story house in the Seventh Ward. This is an example of the right sort.—*Mirror.

***Snow in South Carolina.*—There was a slight sprinkle of snow, sixteen miles from Spartanburg, S. C., on the 13th inst.**

***A Heartless "Son of a Gun."*—The son of Henry S. Gun, of Mississippi, ran off two weeks ago with his father's second wife.**

DIED,

In Lower Fayetteville, on the 23d inst., Mrs. CATHARINE RUSSELL, consort of Wm. J. Russell—aged 56 years. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

On Wednesday, the 21st of Oct., Miss MARY ANN SHEPHERD, eldest daughter of Augustin Shepherd, Esq., Wadesboro', Anson Co., N. C., after suffering during many months, the ills consequent upon a continuous and wasting disease.

Richmond Dispatch will please copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line, Oct. 28, Str Flora, with goods for J C Thomson, W Overby, H L Myrover & Co, A W Steel, G W Williams & Co, A Campbell, J A Pemberton, W Warden, G Lauder, J & A C Cowles, J Cowles, A A McKethan, Worth & Utley, S J Hinsdale, Goldston & Cagle, E Lilly, Smitherman & Spencer, A Brower, J Worth & Son, D Hackney & Son, J Ottarburg, Cross Creek Co, D P Clark, N C & M Jerrall, Johnson & Rich, J W Bitting. Mrs I Dodd, J T Houston, J M Worth & Son, W Clark, R E Heide, H P Andrews, Transom & Bro. G Brandt, B Moffitt.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct'r 24.—Brig Sarah Wooster fm Newport, Maria fm Washington, D. C. 26.—Schr George Harriss fm Matanzas.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.—*Edward Everett.*

But, without derogating from the importance of any of the other pursuits and occupations, we may safely, I think, claim for Agriculture in some respects a certain precedence before them all. It has been said to be the great and final object of government to get twelve impartial and intelligent men into the jury box; by which, of course, is meant that the administration of equal justice between man and man is the primary object of civilized and social life. But the teacher, secular or spiritual, might plausibly urge that it is of prior importance, that the community should have the elements, at least, of mental and moral culture, and be taught the obligations of an oath, before any twelve of its members should take part in the administration of justice. The physician might contend that health is of greater importance than the trial by jury; and with greater reason it might be claimed for agriculture that it supplies the first want of our nature: the daily call of the great family of man for his daily bread—the call that must be answered before the work of life, high or low, can begin. Plaintiff, defendant, judge and jury, must break their fast before they meet in court; and, if the word of a witty poet can be taken, certain very important consequences sometimes happen to culprits, in order that jurymen may get to their dinners.

But, to speak in a more fitting and serious strain, I must confess that there has always seemed to me something approaching the sublime in this view of Agriculture, which (such is the effect of familiarity) does not produce an impression on our minds in proportion to the grandeur of the idea. We seem, on the contrary, to take for granted, that we live by a kind of mechanical necessity, and that our frames are like watches made, if such a thing were possible, to go without winding up, in virtue of some innate principle of subsistence independent of our wills; which is, indeed, in other respects true. But it is not less true, that our existence, as individuals or communities, must be kept up by a daily supply of food, directly or indirectly furnished by Agriculture; and that, if this supply should wholly fail for ten days, all this multitudinous, striving, ambitious humanity, these nations and kindreds and tribes of men, would perish from the face of the earth, by the most ghastly form of dissolution. Strike out of existence at once ten days' supply of each of ten articles, such as Indian corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, rice, millet, the date, the banana, and the bread fruit, with a half dozen others which serve as the forage of domestic animals, and the human race would be extinct. The houses we inhabit, the monuments we erect, the trees we plant, stand in some cases, for ages; but our own frames—the stout limbs, the skilful hands that build the houses and set up the monuments and plant the trees—have to be built up, re-erected, every day; and this must be done from the fruits of the earth gathered by Agriculture. Everything else is luxury, convenience, comfort;—food is indispensable.

Then consider the bewildering extent of this daily demand and supply, which you will allow me to place before you in a somewhat coarse mechanical illustration. The human race is usually estimated at about one thousand millions of individuals. If the sustenance of a portion of these multitudinous millions is derived from other sources than agriculture, this circumstance is balanced by the fact that there is a great deal of agricultural produce raised in excess of the total demand for food. Let, then, the thoughtful husbandman, who desires to form a just idea of the importance of his pursuit, reflect, when he gathers his little flock about him to partake the morning's meal, that one thousand millions of fellow-men have awakened from sleep that morning, craving their daily bread, and with the same appetite which reigns at his family board; and that if, by a superior power, they could be gathered together at the same hour for the same meal, they would fill both sides of five tables reaching all round the globe where it is broadest, seated side by side, and allowing eighteen inches to each individual; and that these tables are to be renewed twice or thrice every day. Then let him consider that, in addition to the food of the human race, that of all the humble partners of man's toil—the lower animals—is to be provided in like manner. These all wait upon agriculture, as the agent of that Providence which gives them their meat in due season; and they probably consume, in the aggregate, an equal amount of produce: and finally let him add in imagination to this untold amount of daily food for man and beast the various articles which are furnished, directly or indirectly, from the soil, for building materials, furniture, clothing, and fuel.

The grand total will illustrate the primary importance of agriculture, considered as the steward, the commissary—charged with supplying this almost inconceivable daily demand of the human race and the subject animals for their daily bread; a want so imperative and uncompromising, that death in its most agonizing form is the penalty of a failure in the supply.

The Land Speculators.—An article in the Chicago Tribune informs us that shoals of people from New England and the Middle States are travelling westward to look after the farm lands and building lots in which they invested so much money last summer and spring, at a time of great inflation, or upon the security of which they lent money to Western men. The Tribune adds that these investments are hopeless now, and will be so for years to come. But this probably depends upon whether the holders of such lands and lots continue to expect good prices. The article we quote from says that the amount of land now for sale is immense, in fact out of all proportion to the demand at present, or any prospective demand for the next ten years.

Terrible—if True.—The Wakulla (Florida) Times of the 14th inst., says that a gentleman residing at Attapulgus, Ga., recently received a large sum of money. He was soon afterwards obliged to leave home on business, and on the evening of his departure, two negroes came to the house and demanded of his wife to be shown where the money was, under a penalty of death. She complied, and they then demanded some supper, which the lady furnished them, putting, however, a quantity of strychnine into their coffee. In a few minutes they were both dead, when it was ascertained that they were white men, and near neighbors, in disguise, who had been aware of her husband having received the money as before stated.

"Old Put."—On one occasion, during the Revolution, "Old Put" had received a lot of new recruits, and as he had some fighting which he wished to do before long, and wanted none but willing men, he drew up his levies in rank before him. "Now, boys," said he, "I don't wish to retain any of you who wish to leave; therefore, if any of you is dissatisfied, and wishes to return home, he may signify the same by stepping six paces in front of the line. But," added the old war dog, "I'll shoot the first man that steps out."

A Squirrel Story.—The drought having cut off the corn crop on the Texas frontier the squirrels are emigrating to Arkansas, swimming the Red river by thousands. It is stated that one woman killed five hundred with her washing implements, in one day, on the bank of the river. Rather tough.

THINGS IN ARKANSAS.

Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

WASHINGTON, Arkansas, Oct'r 7th, 1857.

"Washington is a thriving place, 120 miles south-west of Little Rock, in Hempstead county, Arks. It contains 1000 inhabitants, has four churches, seven stores, (one employing a capital of $150,000,) two hotels, two drug stores, two gin factories, and the land offices. The population is moral and enterprising, and with the late permanent establishment of male and female academies of high grade, we look forward to Washington as a place of no little importance. In fact, evidences of its growth are already presenting themselves in the erection of fine private dwellings in the suburbs, and the sale of lots at 20 and 50 dollars per acre, which five years ago could have been purchased for $5. But our dependence for a fine town is based upon the prosperity of the surrounding neighborhoods. These are being settled by persons of substance and intelligence from older States, principally North and South Carolina, who are infusing new life into the public mind, and opposing with success the efforts of monied men to keep back internal improvements.

The chief products of the country are corn and cotton; just enough of the former to enable the planter to maintain negroes and stock, while he strains every nerve to produce at least a bale per acre, which frequently takes him till the 1st of March to pick out. Of late, however, our climate has been found to be well adapted to wheat growing, and upon our lighter lands will yield from 12 to 25 bushels per acre. We have too, several excellent flouring mills, one with a North Carolina smut machine, which can turn out an article comparable, I think, with the best offered in your noted market.

Black lime land is now sought after by emigrants, and when improved can scarcely be obtained at any price, and has sold as high as $16. Red River lands are more desirable for planting purposes, but not much in market; can be bought in the woods at $5, and in a high state of improvement at 10 or 15 dollars per acre.

Fulton is the shipping point for our country; is situated on Red River, fourteen miles from Washington, and is a place of considerable trade. It is the proposed terminus of the great Cairo & Fulton Rail Road, and last year I suppose shipped five thousand bales of cotton.

Crops were very much set back by the late Spring, and then injured by the unusually heavy Fall rains, yet there has been corn enough made, and if frost is delayed till the 15th inst. we are sure of a two-thirds cotton crop. Wheat was an entire failure.

The Presbyterian denomination in Washington has been very fortunate in securing the ministerial services of Rev. Samuel Wilhamson, D. D., late President of Davidson College, N. C.

I would be pleased to give you an occasional but more definite sketch from our wild country, could I entertain the belief that it, or even this, would be acceptable to yourself or readers.

Your friend, truly,

W. M. C.

Worthy of Consideration.—The average annual imports of cotton and woollen manufactures are about fifty millions of dollars; the average annual imports of iron, manufactures of iron, and steel, are about twenty-five millions of dollars; the average annual imports of manufactures of silk are about twenty-five millions.

There is no actual necessity for importing a dollar's worth of cotton and woollen goods, because we manufacture them ourselves; and there is no actual necessity for importing a dollar's worth of iron, because we have enough of that in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia to supply not only ourselves, but the residue of the world, and there is no very pressing necessity to import so largely of manufactures of silk.

Without entering into arguments, it is merely suggested that if the imports of the articles under these three heads were reduced one-half—say fifty millions of dollars—there would be no occasion for panics and financial revulsions. *Exporting* fifty millions of dollars in gold, per annum is a serious matter to any country; we can stand most things, but not that long. *Importing* fifty millions of gold annually is quite another affair, and this or any other country can stand that to the end of time, as under it there would be no panics and revulsions.—*Nat. Int.*

Commercial Life.—Some years ago an examination was made of all the accounts kept in one of the Philadelphia banks during a period of thirty years, in order to ascertain as a question of merchantile statistics, what had been the average fate of the depositors as regarded their success in life. The result was so remarkable as to be deserving of a careful study at a moment like the present, when every flash of the telegraph is tinged, not with light, but with gloom. Of the whole number, 75 per cent. had failed, or become so trammeled with debt as to be compelled to relinquish business.

COME TO THE FAIR!

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held at Fayetteville on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of November next.

No pains will be spared on the part of the Executive Committee to make this Fair meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The importance of such an institution for advancing the interests of the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Manufacturer, cannot be doubted. It has for its object the creation of an honest and laudable spirit of emulation among them, by increasing their efforts to excel in their various departments. The spirit of the age is improvement and progress, and it is the interest of all to keep pace with that spirit. One important step in accomplishing that object is to build up and sustain exhibitions of industry and enterprise, where all may meet together, view each others' works, compare notes, increase in knowledge, and take fresh courage in their respective pursuits.

An institution having such objects in view cannot fail to meet the approbation and support of all. Our object is to build up an institution for the exhibition of North Carolina Stock, North Carolina Produce, and North Carolina Manufactures. May we not call upon this and the adjoining Counties to come and unite with us in competing for the premiums? Come one, come all—"bring every thing you've got, and if you haven't got any thing, borrow something from your neighbor," and we promise to do every thing in our power to make the occasion one of interest, profit and pleasure to every one.

We trust our citizens generally will exert themselves to see that the various departments are well filled.

We look to the Ladies to fill Floral Hall. They have always performed this part well, and as the time is rapidly approaching, we hope they will be ready again to prove that those who look to them in a good cause *never look in vain.*

We invite the surrounding Counties to come and compete with us for the premiums, with the assurance that we will do all in our power to give entire satisfaction to all.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sept. 25, 1857.

THE LONDON TIMES ON INDIA.

The question henceforth is an English one. With the honor of our country, so deeply compromised as it now is, with 85,000 of our countrymen there fighting our battle, with insults of every kind heaped upon us, our women outraged, our churches burnt, and thousands of native Christians massacred on our account, we all feel that the cause is our own. We cannot leave it in the hands of an invisible authority. The religious questions alone are of that interest that, once set on foot, they will agitate the whole British people. We may or may not be hypocrites and fanatics, but a nation which spends many hundred thousands a year in the attempt to spread the Gospel all over the earth, and that annually sends out hundreds of devoted young men to the work, will, in fact, no longer endure that christianity should be actually discouraged, and all but prohibited under some circumstances, throughout a vast country which we call our own, and which is under our laws. The difficulties of satisfying our own sense of truth and duty without a too violent interference with the native superstitions and delusions are not to be overlooked; but the British people are too much impressed with the truth and importance of their faith, and the responsibility devolving on its holders, not to allow it at least fair play. If it comes to them, as it must now do, they will not persecute their own faith, and so undo with their left hand what they are doing with their right. They may do things awkwardly; they may be often inconsistent; they may allow themselves to be baffled by influences more subtle than the popular will; but they will not let matters rest on a plainly irreligious and scandalous footing; and whoever has the temerity to defend such a footing will find himself, soon or late, sent to the wall. There is a universal conviction in the British people that the real enemies of their faith in India are not any impudent imposture or ridiculous mythology. We have to contend against various policies which use these things for weapons against an immense amount of mere unbelief, and perhaps the still more serious obstacle of low Christian morals; but these are matters of which the British people are now fully cognizant, and it will not belie its convictions upon them. Nor, again, though it be a minor affair, will the British people be content that a country thrown on its protection and guidance should lag so far behind in all matters of material improvement, such as railways, cultivation, and manufactures. We may not do these things at home as well as we might do. We are certain to make mistakes when we try to do on the other side of the world what we very often bungle at our own doors; but that is not the question. What is the habit of the British people? Its habit is to grasp at more work than it can do, and to attempt the greater difficulty because it has failed in the less. It can see another's failure when it cannot correct its own. We may depend on it that India, once riven open to our eyes, and the subject of audacious and indefatigable scrutiny, will not soon be laid aside. The events and disclosures of this year will give an impetus to feeling, to curiosity, and enterprise which none of us will live to see flagging.

We are far from saying that this result will be wholly unalloyed. We are fully aware that the empire of great dependencies, impossible to a republican Government, is difficult to a mixed one like ours. We are aware that in the management of such a country as India there must be much policy of a sort which recoils from popular agitation and open discussion. Nor, indeed, are we advocating a more public and responsible management of Indian affairs, as if it were a matter that rested on advocacy, and was before a tribunal. If any dependence is to be placed on the deep interest every where excited, on the strong opinions every where expressed, and the ready echo given to those opinions, the matter is past advocacy and tribunals. It is already resolved on, and when Parliament re-assembles it will treat the subject with as little reserve and with as direct an appeal to the responsibility of the minister as if it were a purely domestic question. Nothing can undo the hold which India has now taken on the minds of the people, or disabuse that people of the belief that the question is their own. How far that interference will be pushed will depend on the success of our arms and the prosperity of India, under the existing forms of administration, but no substantial obstacle will be allowed to interpose between India and England that does and suffers so much for her. No minister will be permitted to throw on the shadow of a company or a board the responsibility of measures or neglects in which we are all as deeply concerned as in the welfare of our own metropolis. We are not now advocating any constitutional change and are not called on to answer any objection. We are only pointing out the fact that British opinion has now taken possession of Indian affairs, and will henceforth be content with nothing short of a direct voice upon them.

THE TROUBLES IN INDIA.

The Rev. Alexander Duff has written another interesting letter to George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia. It is dated Calcutta, August 8th, and gives a detailed account of the terrible rebellion and its fearful scenes. Mr. Duff states that the emissaries of the Mohammedan conspiracy, in various disguises, went abroad among the Sepoys, gave exaggerated accounts of the new cartridge, and insinuated that its introduction was a cunning plot on the part of the British Government, with a design to break their *caste*, and coerce them into a profession of Christianity. He continues:

"The evil minded suggestion gradually spread, and took root in the minds of the deluded Sepoys. Their superstitious prejudices were wounded in the sorest point. At last their minds became inflamed, and like so many combustible materials, burst forth in open mutiny and rebellion—massacreing all the British and other foreigners, with native Christians on whom they could lay violent hands, and covering the whole land with incendiarism, plunder, devastation, and blood. The titular king of Delhi has been proclaimed Emperor of India; the infatuated mutineers profess to receive and follow his decrees, while, in some distant places, petty chieftains, alike Hindoo and Mohammedan, are beginning to proclaim themselves kings of their own respective districts and provinces. The whole country to the Northwest of Bengal is in a state of universal confusion and anarchy. Such do I believe to be the true account of the rise and *object* of this disastrous rebellion.

"The whole has burst upon us so unexpectedly, that all, taken completely by surprise, have been quite unprepared. Hence the temporary sad success of the misguided rebels. That they will be put down with a strong arm, I have no doubt whatsoever; but not before much more mischief shall accrue from their frenzied violence. No season of the year would have been more inopportune for military operations on the part of the British. Breaking out in the very highest of the hot season, when the raging hot winds compel all foreigners to immure themselves in their houses, in order to exist, or vegetate, an outbreak so sudden and unexpected could not but have a temporary triumph. And the hot season, followed so immediately by the rainy season, with its train of fever and cholera, and dysentery, would not but aggravate the disaster. When the cold season arrives, things will assume a very different aspect. But melancholy it is to reflect on the portentous magnitude of the calamities which may ere then ensue."

From Harper's Weekly Journal.

AN AFTERNOON AMONG THE DRY GOODS.

"Fourteen yards of grenadine."

"Yes, dear."

"Twenty-eight yards of mousseline de lain, half pale-blue, the rest nut color."

"Yes, dear."

"Say thirty yards of cotton for pillow-cases and night-gowns for the children."

"Yes, dear"

"Twelve yards of good strong silk, full breadth, shot color."

"Yes, dear."

"Or if you meet with a really lovely *robe a quille*—"

"What's a *robe a quille?*"

"Oh! goodness gracious! how stupid you men are! Ask, and you'll find out. If it's *very* cheap, buy it; and you may see if there are any flounced goods at really low prices. If there are, you may—let me know. In these times one ought not to lose the opportunities which Providence throws in one's way."

Thus my wife. I, turning on my heel, escaped; and, finding myself in the open street, moralized on the bearing of the Panic upon the expenditures of my family.

When the house of Rum, Molasses, & Co. (in which I fill the responsible station of book-keeper at $2000 a year) realized a profit of $95,000 on their year's sales—all other trades being equally prosperous—Sally said we might give the children a treat, and took them, accordingly, to Saratoga, where the poor little dears, I fear, were as miserable as I should have been had I been treated too. She likewise observed that, in such times, one might—indeed ought—to dress a little better than usual; and Minnie and Dick had new clothes, and my wife, to do her justice, looked amazingly handsome in a new shot-silk. This, mark you, was in honor of the good times. Now hard times come upon us; the banks break; and even the house of Rum, Molasses, & Co. is the subject of sinister whispers; on the strength of this, my wife loads me with orders for grenadine, muslin, cotton, and *robes a quille*, whatever they may be. She adds that to neglect such opportunities is flying in the face of Providence. I don't pretend to know much, but this dry-goods question appears to me to be rather one-sided. If we are to treat the ladies to extra superfluities when times are good, and to treat them still more profusely when they are hard, I should like to know when are we to curtail their expenditures? When are they to retreuch?

My moralizing, I would have you to know, is a thing apart from my actions. I always do as I am bid.

Being myself unacquainted with the market value of dry goods, I prudently priced various articles at the store kept by St——t (I don't mention his name, because that would be a puff, and I won't say any thing further about him except that his store is on Broadway, and very sharp-sighted people can see it from the Park); this, lest I should be deluded by flaming posters about "Great Sacrifices!!!!"

Primed with the knowledge thus obtained, I entered the well-known store of Piff, Paff, & Co., where, the papers say, the most astonishing bargains are to be had for cash. There were a dozen people in the store. They belonged to the Toodles order. They priced every thing from curtains to cuffs. Now and then I noticed an aged female make a purchase. It evidently went to her heart. She first bullied the clerk, as who would say—"You unmitigated swindler! you don't mean to ask me FOUR shillings?" This falling, she coaxed him, as—"Now won't you say three-and-six for *me?* now *can't* you?" with a tender glance. That falling, she tried the resolute indifferent dodge, and gathered up her skirts as if to go, and appeared to say that it was of no consequence, she didn't want it, and if she did she could get it elsewhere at half the money. That failing too, she drew out the money, slowly and by degrees, discovering at last that she had sixpence less than the required amount; which sixpence, however, on the clerk's tendering her back her money, she contrived to discover in the uttermost depths of her bag. Then she clutched her purchase, and, scowling ferociously, departed.

I went to a youth with a strong Hibernian accent, and asked him for poplins, observing, in a jocular tone, that I expected to pay very little money, in virtue of the times. He instantly swore, and produced an article for which he asked me, let us say, two dollars.

Said I, meekly, "They only ask one and a half for these at St——t's."

The young man swore a good deal at this; and, after reflecting ominously on his rival's prospects in another world, he observed that it (whether *it* stood for my remark, or for the poplins, or for the price, I can't say) was "up a horn."

I said, mildly, that whether *it* was up a horn or down a horn, or independent of horns altogether, as I candidly believed it, in my ignorance, to be, the fact was as I stated; and reassured by a hang-dog expression which was stealing over the young Hibernian, I stated boldly that if the Sacrifice alluded to on the bills at the door was exemplified in the goods before me, I was encouraged to hope that the house of Piff, Paff, & Co. would be able to stand it.

At this the youthful Hibernian swore so frightfully, using expressions which I presume to have been native Irish, that I decamped, and made my way to the famous store of Bunkum & Co.

Every body knows that Bunkum & Co., being more or less involved in the present terrible revulsion—as all men in business have been—determined to sell off every thing, by retail or by wholesale, at any prices that people would give. Mr. Bunkum, whose shrewdness I take leave to commend, sent for half a dozen policemen on the morning of his "Great Sacrifices," and directed them to make a show of keeping people out. Of course, after this, every body wanted to get in; and the firm of Bunkum & Co. sold more goods in three days than they had been used to do in as many months. I was prepared to plead earnestly for admission. It was not necessary. I got in easily, and found a small store, very much crowded, to be sure, but, to my eye, not with buyers. Again, the Mrs. Toodles and the *flaneuses* predominated. Pretty faces and attractive toilets were in an infinitesimally small minority. Middle-aged women, in shabby costume, with faces like hawks and fingers like claws, surrounded the counters. They examined and priced cotton linens, flannels, silks, laces, ribbons, muslins, poplins, cloths, towels, sheets—every kind of dry goods; now and then a purchase was made, after a struggle like that already described.

I saw the eyes of a policeman upon me; fearing lest he should take me for a pickpocket, I bustled to the counter and asked for silks.

"Sir," said a clerk, thrusting me aside, "by your leave."

"Sir," said a lady behind me, "you have torn my dress."

"Oh, Sir!" said a good-looking girl, "pray don't squeeze so."

I fell back abashed. Certainly the people in whose favor I had been expelled were not buying much; was it good policy to exclude me, a genuine purchaser?

"Here, you, Sir!" shouted a clerk, beckoning to me, "come this way—quick! Now, then, don't lose all day."

I followed. He led me to a recess, and hastily unfolded a piece of silk, for which he asked me about a quarter more than I would have paid at St——t's.

"Now," said he, sharply, "no time to lose—sixteen ladies, five gentlemen, and one boy waiting to be served: how many yards?" And he brandished the scissors before.

I was going to say that I hadn't made up my mind, when a stylish-looking woman beside me started as if an adder had stung her. By her side stood a very coarse-looking man, with thick, brutal features, and a wandering, frightened eye.

Almost as soon as I noticed them, a clerk vaulted nimbly over the counter. He was a slim, thin-legged fellow, with no more strength than a well-fed cat; yet he seized the coarse-featured man by the throat, and began to drive him out of the store as if he were a bale of contraband dry goods. Drivee might struggle as he liked, driver did not flinch.

"Scoundrel!" said he, "out of the store! I'll teach you to insult ladies!"

I own to a pleasing sensation as I watched the toe of the clerk impinge firmly on a solid portion of the ill-favored scamp's person on his final exit from the store. *Entre nous*, I gave a boy sixpence to run after the wretch, shouting "pick-pocket!" and watched the frantic race between them with infinite relish.

By this time I was satisfied that the "Great Sacrifice" placarded on the windows of stores applied to the purchaser, and not the vendor. It is money, and not dry goods which are sacrificed at such places.

So I returned to my original stand-point, and made my purchases. The throng there was greater than at any of the stores where "Great Sacrifices" were going on; I had to storm *chevaux de frise* of hoops to reach the counter."

Nearly 8,000,000 acres were located with military land warrants, under the act of March, 1855, from the 1st of July, 1856, to the 31st of August last.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

DUNGLISON'S Therapeutics and Materia Medica;
" Medical Dictionary;
" Human Physiology;
" Practice of Medicine;
" on New Remedies;
Meigs' Treatise on Obstetrics;
" Woman and her Diseases;
" Childbed Fevers;
" Diseases of the Uterus;
Dewees on Children;
" " Females;
Horner's Anatomy and Histology;
Miller's Principles of Surgery;
" Practice of do;
Bartlett on the Fevers of the U. States;
Wilson's Human Anatomy, by Goddard;
Ricord and Hunter on Venereal, by Bumstead;
Watson's Practice of Physic, by Condie;
Wood and Bache's U. S. Dispensatory;
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy;
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin;
" " the Skin and Hair;
Eve's Surgical Cases;
Churchill on Children, by Keating;
" System of Midwifery, by Condie;
" Diseases of Women by do.;
Ellis's Medical Formulary, by Thomas;
Kirkes' and Paget's Physiology;
Regnault's Elements of Chemistry;
Fownes' Chemistry for Students;
Bartlett on Certainty in Medicine;
Smith and Horner's Anatomical Atlas;
Bird on the Urinary Deposites;
Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics;
Carpenter's Human Physiology, by Smith;
Dickson's Elements of Medicine;
Taylor on Poisons, by Griffith;
Burrows' on Cerebral Circulation;
Wilson on Syphilis;
Draper's Physiology—illustrated;
Solly on the Brain; Hope on the Heart, &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 26, 1857.

THE ROBESON COUNTY FAIR!

THE ROBESON COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
WILL HOLD ITS
THIRD ANNUAL FAIR
AT
RED SPRINGS,
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH AND 18TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

THE Society is determined to make this Exhibition attractive and profitable.

We therefore call upon Farmers, Mechanics and Artists, and the friends of Agriculture generally, to come forward with specimens of their various products and compete for Premiums. And to the Ladies, who are always ready to give a helping hand in every good cause, we simply say, we expect you to furnish Floral Hall.

Sister Counties are respectfully invited to come forward and compete with us for Premiums.

TERMS OF ADMITTANCE.—Individuals paying Fifty Cents will be entitled to all the privileges of the Fair Grounds; Families paying One Dollar will be entitled to all the privileges of the Fair Grounds.

All articles for exhibition must be brought in, already labeled, on Monday evening or very early Tursday morning.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Oct. 17. 53-1tsw*3t

FINE LIQUORS.

PURE French Brandy;
" Jamaica Rum;
" St. Croix do.;
" Holland Gin;
" Rye Whiskey;
" Apple Brandy;
" Peach Brandy;
" Madeira Wine;
" Port Wine;
" Malaga Wine;
" Scuppernong Wine;

These Liquors have no *Strychnine* in them. The only way to prove this is to try them.

And a good assortment of COMMON LIQUORS always on hand and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Oct. 28. 55-1m

The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company.

IT is ordered by the Board of Directors of this Company, that for the ensuing year the following instalments be called for, viz:

Third instalment of TWENTY per cent. to be due and payable on the 1st day of December 1857.

Fourth instalment of TEN per cent. to be due and payable on the 1st day of February 1858.

Fifth instalment of TEN per cent. to be due and payable on the 1st day of May 1858.

Sixth instalment of TEN per cent. to be due and payable on the 2d day of August 1858.

This call is applicable only to those Counties East of the Pee Dee, and to those West of Charlotte.

H. W. GUION, Prest.

Oct'r 22, 1857 55-2m

BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Bank on the 10th of November next.

S. JEWETT, Cash'r.

Oct'r 28. 55tm

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL
Commission Merchants,
No. 104 WALL STREET,
59-itf NEW YORK.

To Country Merchants and Physicians.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE invites the attention of *Country Merchants* and *Physicians* to his large and complete Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.,

Which he is prepared to sell at low prices.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Sept'r 21, 1857. 44tf

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

The steamship Persia has arrived with Liverpool dates to 17th inst. The commercial advices state that cotton has declined; Flour, of inferior grades, slightly lower; Wheat steady; Corn firm and slightly advanced.

General News.—In Liverpool it was reported that President Buchanan had written to Mr Dallas, pleading the enforcement of the international laws.

The Persia brings £200,000 in specie.

A fearful panic was raging in Vienna; also, a financial crisis in Lisbon. There had been large arrivals of gold from Australia. The banks of Holland and Belgium had advanced their rates of discount. The decrease of bullion in the bank of England, was £553,000. American securities are active and fluctuating, but closed steadier.

From India.—The details by the India mail concur in promising prospects of more cheering news. It is confidently expected that the next mail will bring news of the capture of Delhi. It is represented that the Mutineers are nearly exhausted and are fast leaving the city. A circular from the Colonial Office has been addressed to the Governors of the British Colonies ordering them to look to defence of the provinces and not neglect reasonable warlike preparations.

Mr. Ten Broeck's horse "Belle" won the New Market races.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.

Commercial.—Cotton closed steady; sales of the week 25,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,500 bales, and exporters 1,000. The quotations are Orleans Fair 9¾d; Middling 9¼d; Uplands Fair 9¾d; Middling 9d. Stock in port 311,000 bales, of which 160,000 are American. The Manchester advices are unfavorable.

Flour steady at a slight decline on inferior prices of the week. Wheat steady with an advancing tendency on red. Corn firm—all kinds slightly advanced. Sugar dull and declined 2 a 3d. Consols for money 88¼ a 88¾.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

Special Minister from England.—The New York correspondent of the London *Times* says that the British Government have decided to appoint a special minister to the United States to settle the Central American difficulties. It is supposed that Sir William Ousely will receive the mission.

Death of the Secretary of State.—It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of Wm. Hill, Esq., Secretary of State. He died at his residence, in this City, at 3½ o'clock, on Thursday morning last (29th inst.)

Mr. Hill was in his 85th year, and had held the office of Secretary of State 46 years, being first elected in 1811. For many years past, no matter what party was in power, he was again and again unanimously re-elected by the Legislature. This is a high tribute to the faithful officer and honest man, and as rare as it is exalted. It is seldom indeed that party rancor and party partiality is so effectually disarmed and brought to bow willingly to the demands of merit.

He died not of disease. The machinery of life ran down—the vital principle was gradually exhausted, and he breathed his last without a struggle—without the movement of a muscle. In our next we hope to be able to lay before our readers a short biography of his long and useful career.

The funeral took place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, to-day (Friday) at 11 o'clock, and was numerously attended. In respect to the memory of the deceased, the principal stores of the city were closed for a time.—*Ral. Standard.*

Greene Monument Association.—The Association for erecting a Monument to the memory of General Nathaniel Greene, has been fully organized, Gov. J. M. Morehead being the President. We will publish next week the Constitution, together with the names of all the officers. We would suggest that other Associations be formed in different parts of the county, and in other counties of the State, to act in concert and as branches of the parent Association at Greensborough. Should this suggestion be carried out, the Constitution of the Greensborough Association can be so amended, as to embrace these different branches, so that they can be represented in the annual meetings. This is a matter which appeals to the pride and patriotism of every North Carolinian, and should call forth a united and determined effort on the part of every son and daughter of the old North State.—*Greens. Patriot.*

House Burnt.—On Sunday night, the 25th inst., the dwelling house and kitchen at Normal College, belonging to Col. D. G. Neelley, of Guilford county, was consumed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The premises were occupied by Mr. Malcom Shaw and family, who were, when the fire was first discovered, at the College Chapel, attending prayer-meeting. The dwelling was a large two story frame building, nearly new. Insured for $1000 in the Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company.—*Ib.*

The South Carolina Conference will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on the 25th November, and Bishop Paine will preside.

A New Wrinkle.—At one of the meetings of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, held in Raleigh last week, the Hon. A. W. Venable made a speech, in which he stated that the Chinese Sugar Cane Syrup would be found valuable as a preventive of typhoid fever.

A physician had assured the speaker that where persons used much molasses they were never subject to typhoid fever.

Proverb for all Ages.—Sorrows grow less and less every time they are told, just like the age of a woman!

FOR RENT.

THAT desirable situation on Haymount, the late residence of Geo. S. Hodges, dec'd. Possession given immediately. Apply to M. Hodges or J. E. Bryan at the Post Office.

Oct. 28. 55-2t

SILVER-PLATED

CASTORS (20 Patterns;) Cake BASKETS (10 shapes;) Candle-Sticks; Snuffers and Trays; Cups; Spoons; French Forks; Ladles and Butter-Knives, 8 and 12 oz. plate; Dessert Knives; Pie Knives; &c. All of which were bought *from the manufacturers with cash* and will be offered at less profit than such Goods are usually sold.

Planished Tin

Tea Pots; Coffee Pots; Urns; Biggins; and Filters; Oyster-Stews; Steak-Dishes; Plate and Dish Covers; Tea Kettles, and other useful articles. Tea Trays and Waiters, some beautiful, in Sets.

Britannia

TEA and COFFEE POTS; Spoons (the best;) Candlesticks; Lamps; Pitchers, &c.

A good stock of BASKETS.

LOOKING GLASSES

Of superior quality; every size, from a Shaving Glass to large Parlor Mirrors. Tin Chamber Sets; common HEAVY Tin Ware. Wood Ware.

In short, I have a complete stock of articles in my line, which are usually wanted here, and need now only buyers. W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-6w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1857.

FAIRS.—The Fourth annual Exhibition of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held in this place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. See notice in another column. On Thursday Evening of the Fair a Ball, complimentary to the Society, will be given by the young gentlemen of Fayetteville.

We are requested to state, that persons sending articles to the Fair for exhibition, are requested to have them in on Tuesday the 3d Nov.

Col. Wm. Alderman will act as Chief Marshal, with a corps of Aids.

The Robeson County Fair will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 17th and 18th, instead of Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 18th and 19th, as heretofore published. See notice in this paper.

SELLING OFF AT COST.—We are sorry to see that this system of forcing business is extending both in and out of New York. It is destructive of all regular and fair business, demoralizing to the purchasers, who are invariably tempted to buy what they don't want simply because it is cheap, and in very many cases is a mere piece of swindling on the part of the dealer. As an evidence of this last assertion we may mention, that a gentleman of this place who was lately in New York concluded to avail himself of the opportunity to get some handkerchiefs "at cost," and when he brought them home and compared them with some he had bought last year, he found that his cheap handkerchiefs were dearer than those bought at regular retail prices last year. And so we have no doubt it will generally be found. There is now and then, in the case of a death or a failure, reason for such a process of selling out a stock of goods; but in any other case public opinion should discourage it.

What have we witnessed lately in New York? Whilst almost the whole male population have been run to death in search of means to pay their notes and keep from failures, and the richest men of yesterday are the broken merchants of to-day, such throngs of ladies have crowded these "selling off" stores, as to render the presence of policemen necessary, to stand at the doors and only allow one lady to pass in as another has completed her purchases and passed out. The newspapers say, and we have no doubt correctly, that in most cases the goods were bought because they were supposed to be *cheap*, and might be wanted at some future day, and not because they were wanted now. There never was a better time than the present for remembering that "nothing is cheap to one who is not in want of it."

The great wrong committed by these purchasers of *cheap* goods is that whilst lavishing their cash on the humbug seller out, they generally leave unpaid debts for articles which they did want. Oh the anxiety and distress which they cause in that way! The creditor may wear out his shoes and his temper in vain efforts to induce the payment of an honest debt, whilst the debtor has money enough to buy bargains with. We cannot see how an honest person can thus overlook his or her plain duty.

As to the wholesale dealers in New York who have thrown their goods open to the public at wholesale prices by retail, (if they have really done so,) it seems to us that they are "ripping open the goose that laid the golden egg." Very few, we suppose, of those retailers who have bought from them heretofore, will do so again, for the tendency of their offer is to break down the retailer, who will be very simple if he should hereafter deal with his worst enemy.

THE FREE TRADE POLICY AND ITS RESULTS.—In 1846 the democrats took a long stride towards Free Trade by repealing the Tariff of 1842, and substituting the lower tariff of 1846. The effect of these low duties,—to stimulate importations to an unhealthy extent,—was strongly urged at the time by the wisest statesmen of the day and age. But in the eyes of democracy there is a wisdom in a cant phrase like "free trade," or "free suffrage," or any thing "free," to catch the votes of the unthinking, superior to all the wisdom of experience in statesmanship. The free trade tariff was passed, in spite of all remonstrances. It would have worked out its evil effects far earlier than it has but for the fortuitous discovery of gold in California, which has postponed, though even its great potency could not prevent, the crash proceeding from excessive importations.

By reference to page 102 of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, Dec. 1, 1856, the following facts may be seen:

During the nine years from 1848 to 1856, inclusive, the imports entered for consumption, exclusive of specie, were	$1,887,126,546
The exports of domestic produce, exclusive of specie, were	1,594,579,960
Excess of imports in 9 years,	$292,546,586
On page 108 of the same Report it will be found that the specie exported from 1848 to 1856 was	$271,593,148
Ditto imported " " "	47,426,305
Excess of exports in 9 years,	$224,166,843

Showing an excess of imports over exports of both produce and specie amounting to $68,379,743.

It thus appears from the official records, that not only have we paid away all the two hundred and twenty-four millions of specie which has been dug out of the California mines, but have left a balance still of debt of sixty-eight millions, all for the sake of the silks and spirits which we would have done better without, and the iron and woollen and cotton goods which we ought to have made at home, and would have made, if free trade had not put it in the power of the pauper labor of Europe to undersell the labor of America.

THE 4TH OF NOVEMBER.—The N. Y. Independent, which is well posted on matters relating to the dry goods trade, says that "the season is now approaching its close. The 4th of November will be the last heavy day of dry goods payments, and most of those have been provided or arranged for. We do not anticipate any increased difficulties."

DEATH OF DR. CHARLES CHALMERS.—We regret to learn this morning, that Dr. Charles Chalmers died at his residence at Carbonton, Moore county, on Friday evening last. He was one of the most intelligent and estimable citizens of the State, who might at any time have filled any station in the gift of his fellow citizens; but the only instance in which he ever consented to emerge from the private life which was congenial to his feelings was as a member of the State Convention to revise the Constitution in 1835. His death is a public loss.

STATE BONDS.—We notice a sale of $2000, North Carolina bonds, in New York on Friday last, at 80. Virginia bonds, last sales, at 78¼.

A SHORT LIFE.—The last session of the last Congress passed a new Tariff, which went into operation on the 1st day of July last—not four months ago. It is *par excellence* a democratic free trade tariff. Yet the Wilmington Journal is already anticipating and calling for its revision and amendment at the ensuing session. "Some of its parts are erroneous in principle, others are faulty in detail," says the Journal. We agree to this, but doubt whether revision and amendment will reach the root of the evil.

GOLD AND IRON.—In the course of a speech advocating protection to American labor, March 1, 1855, Mr. Seward of New York expressed his belief that the one interest which this country ought to preserve and cherish, even more sedulously than most others, is the production of iron. "I believe," said he, "that if it were compelled to choose, whether it would surrender mining of gold in California, or mining of iron in Pennsylvania, or in Virginia, it would wisely relinquish the precious metal, and stand fast by the useful and necessary one. It is not gold, but iron, that is the chief agent of civilization. It was the refusal of the liberty to work iron mines, not a refusal of the privilege of searching for gold, that was among the causes of the Revolution which freed the Colonies from British dominion, and insured their independence."

NO MORE GOODS ORDERED.—The N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes,—

"As an evidence of the economy enforced upon all classes by necessity, it is stated that some merchants of the city have informed Secretary Cobb that for forty days not a single order for foreign goods has been sent out. It would be well if none should go for the next forty weeks. The markets every where are overstocked."

What is to become of the U. S. Treasury whilst no goods are imported? It will run dry.

BALTIMORE.—The Governor of Maryland has issued orders to two divisions (about 8,000 men) of Maryland Militia to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service on the day of the ensuing election in that city. The publication of these orders and the Governor's proclamation has created a sensation in Baltimore. A despatch from Baltimore says that Mayor Swann, in a letter to the Governor, published in Extras this afternoon, protests against what he considers the usurpation of municipal authority, and constitutional right, stating that to bring the military into contact with the people on a day of election without official requisition would seriously endanger the peace of the city and lead to serious consequences.

BEATEN AGAIN.—Gen. Pillow's last chance for Senatorial honors has failed. The Tennessee Legislature has elected Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson Mr. Bell's successor. Mr. Nicholson was Editor of the Washington Union under President Pierce's administration. What manner of Senator he may make remains to be seen. He was a very poor Editor.

HARD MONEY.—The cry for a specie currency solely, and the destruction of all Bank "rags", is becoming general amongst the Democracy. The Philadelphia Press, Col. Forney's paper, and the President's home organ, has taken up the cry, attributes the troubles of the country to over-trading, and the over-trading to the issue of bank paper. Its remedy is an exclusive hard money currency, and now is the time to apply it. So be it. Now is the time. Nearly every State in the Union is under Democratic rule. If Democracy believes in hard money, break up the banks, give us a specie currency, or quit talking about it. For twenty-five years we have been bored with its praises. Let us have its benefits.

HIDING HIS TALENT.—In 1835, John Cone of Haddam, Conn., received $1000 of bills of the Middletown Bank, which he carefully hid away. A few days ago he took the bills to the bank, folded and labelled precisely as he received them six years ago, and demanded and obtained specie for them. The bank profit on so long a circulation (if it may be called circulation,) is about $2000, and Mr. Cone might have received nearly that amount in interest from a Saving's Bank, or from any safe person to whom he might have loaned it.

SOUND FINANCIAL NOTIONS.—Mr. Micawber, one of Dickens's characters, had learned something by experience of the financial revulsions which were of frequent occurrence in his family. He gave some good advice to his young friend David Copperfield, which is not inapplicable to our people:—

"My other piece of advice, Copperfield, you know. Annual income—twenty pounds. Annual expenditure—nineteen, eleven six; result—happiness. Annual income—twenty pounds. Annual expenditure—twenty pounds ought and six; result—misery. The blossom is blighted; the leaf is withered; the god of day goes down upon the dreary scene, and, in short, you are forever floored."

The democracy would vote for the devil, if he were the nominee of the party.—*Exchange.*

Yes; but he couldn't be the nominee. The democracy always nominate men of their own party.—*Baton Rouge Advertiser.*

In this part of the democratic vineyard there is another reason why he couldn't be the nominee. The democrats never nominate any of the original panel, but always some convert from the Whig or American parties.—*Observer.*

Virginia State Debt.—The interest on the whole debt amounts to $1,700,000 annually.

PROPHECY FULFILLED.—Political prophets are no rarities—false ones. They and their vaticinations are always as plenty as blackberries in a good season. It is seldom, however, that a politician's theory is so exactly verified as the following enunciated by the Hon. William H. Seward in a speech in the U. S. Senate, March 1, 1855. (See Congressional Globe, vol. 30, page 1049, 2d Session 33d Congress.) His views met with no favor. Democracy, the people were told—and they believed it—would carry us safely through all ills, real or fancied. Let but Democracy progress, and the country's progress would be rapid and brilliant. Well, we have had little else but Democratic victories since: yet the evil days are upon us at the time, in the manner, and from the causes assigned by the speaker. A change of policy then, might have averted the crash of 1857. A change of policy now may avert a similar breakdown in 1867 or 1877. Will the change be made, or shall we again, unheeding the lessons of the past, rush forward with blind confidence in Democracy? It would seem so; for it is the only "thing that thrives" nowadays, the only institution whose brilliant successes are reported day by day, and side by side with the crashes of all else.

"Mr. President, we are told by the honorable Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Badger] that we must adopt either the tariff project before us or his amendment, because the railroad interest requires relief.

This brings me back to the precise question which I discussed here a few days ago. I think sir, that the restoration of the business of railroad building to a healthy state requires us either to leave it to work out its own cure, or else to adopt a remedy very different from what is here proposed. A remedy which will stimulate production of the raw material and of fabrics by manufacture. Anything short of this will fail to give any tone to the general financial system of the country, now so much deranged. The troubles with which we are contending arose from excessive importations. The project before us tends to reduce duties, and so to encourage and stimulate imports still more. It is a fever of which we are sick. You propose to add fuel to the flame that is consuming us.

Let us look backward for instruction. In 1834, by excessive importations, by an unexampled enlargements of credits, we had brought on great fiscal embarrassments. Property of every kind was depreciated; everybody wanted relief loans; credit was paralyzed. The Bank of the United States exerted itself and gave relief; the crisis seemed to have been passed. Importations were immediately resumed; credit was again expanded. Wheat rose to two dollars per bushel; prices of all descriptions of property were inflated. The relief obtained was only temporary. The embarrassments of 1834 returned in 1837, aggravated ten-fold. And then came that fearful convulsion which carried distress and ruin throughout this broad land—distress and ruin from which we have required twenty years to recover. Sir, we, in 1854, just passed through the premonitory symptoms of a crushing pressure, which is to come on in 1857, or some year not long thereafter. Let this not be thought strange. It is near twenty years since the last revulsion. Commercial revulsions come once in twenty years. The circumstances of our condition now correspond exactly with our condition previous to the last revulsion. Government then refused to stimulate production by a tariff of protection, and, on the contrary, stimulate importation. It went on to the bitter end. Government refuses to stimulate production now by a tariff for protection, and gives fresh impulse to importation. The results must, unavoidably, be the same. Those who think otherwise, rely upon the fresh contributions to our currency which are derived from the gold mines of California. I grant that those contributions may delay a commercial revulsion for a time, and may modify and break its force when it shall have come. But they can neither postpone it indefinitely, nor can they break its force, so that it will leave the country harmless. What will be the limits of the influence of those contributions upon commercial revulsions, is mere speculation. After the severe revulsion of 1837, produced by excessive importations, Government returned to a system of protection in 1842, and so restored the prosperity of the country. We shall return to the same policy, for the same purpose, in the present case. The only question is, whether we shall adopt that policy as a preventive, or wait until the distemper has become otherwise incurable. I am for applying protection now. Nevertheless, I stand alone. Congress is not prepared to raise the duties upon imports. All that remains for me, is to do all that I can to prevent the reduction of those duties.

Stopped Publishing the List of Failures.—Some days ago we took occasion to condemn, in decided terms, the reprehensible practice of publishing the names of persons who had failed in business, or suspended payment. We are now gratified to announce that the N. Y. Independent, the journal through which these publications were made, has abandoned the practice. It says:

"Some of our friends, who have been in favor of the publication, doubt the propriety of spreading such intelligence before the public during the present disastrous crisis, fearing that our weekly record, extensively copied as it always has been, might only increase the panic."

We hope the Independent will be sufficiently convinced of the evils resulting from the course heretofore pursued by it, so as to abandon the evil practice in all time to come.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A young gentleman in Grant county, Wisconsin, writes to the senior of the house of Messrs. Dunham & Dimon, saying that he is engaged in teaching school in that region, and enclosing $310 in bank notes, as he "can do nothing with them there, everybody being afraid to *look* at a bank bill, much more to *touch* one," and remarking that if the bills are of no value, they are as well here as there. The extent of the panic may be properly estimated from the fact that the enclosure consisted of six $50 bills on the Bank of the State of New York, (one of the soundest in this city,) and a $10 on the Bank of Buffalo. If those Western merchants who have not paid their notes due to this city, would remit a few of the same sort, we should know what to do with them.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A large and unusual sale of cotton goods, consisting of 2,618 packages of heavy sheetings and shirtings, manufactured by the Atlantic Cotton Mills, are to be sold at auction by Wilmerdings & Mount, on Tuesday, the 3d of November. It is a very rare thing for goods of this class to be sold at auction, and the opportunity offered to purchasers seeking investments, or desiring to sell at once, is very unusual.—*N. Y. Express.*

Mission from Heaven.—It may be important to somebody to know that a "spiritualist" visited us this morning, and told us to say, he had a mission direct from Heaven last night, which told him, that in the city of New York this winter, the hungry and houseless would rise against the bread eater, and the house liver, and burn, shoot, murder and destroy, with a great many other woes.—*N. Y. Express.*

Letter to the Editors of the Observer.

HILLSBOROUGH, Oct. 28, 1857.

Yesterday was a lively day here. The "spirit-stirring drum" and "ear-piercing fife" produced a degree of excitement and animation not often witnessed in this ancient town. Yesterday was the second Anniversary of the "Orange Guards;" and the "Oak City Guards" of Raleigh, and the "Wilmington Light Infantry," were present as guests and participated in celebrating the occasion.

At 9 o'clock on Monday night the Oak City Guards, Capt. Wm. H. Harrison, arrived, and were received at the R. R. Depot by the Orange Guards. Mr. J. D. Wilson, on behalf of his Company, delivered a very handsome address of welcome, which was briefly and appropriately responded to by Capt. Harrison The guests were then escorted to their quarters at Col. McCauley's Hotel—a building celebrated as having been occupied as the headquarters of Cornwallis while on his retreat from Guilford Court House.

At a very early hour the next morning the Orange Guards were under arms, and again marched to the Depot. At 7 o'clock the whistle of the engine was heard, and three rounds of musketry announced the arrival of the Wilmington Light Infantry, Capt. W. L. DeRosset. The Companies being formed in line, Thos. Webb, Esq. stepped from the ranks, and welcomed Capt. DeRosset and his command to the festivities of the occasion and the hospitalities of the town.

Reception ceremonies being concluded, the Wilmington Light Infantry was escorted to the Union Hotel, (Maj. Howerton, Proprietor,) where every creature comfort had been provided in a bountiful manner.

At 10 o'clock, the Battalion, consisting of three Companies, was formed in front of the Court House, and an Address of welcome was delivered by Henry K. Nash, Esq., on behalf of the Orange Guards and the citizens of Hillsborough. Edward Cantwell, Esq., (formerly of Wilmington, now of Raleigh,) very happily responded on behalf of the military guests.

The Battalion then took up the line of march for the Fair Ground, which had been selected for Target exercises, and a trial of skill was soon commenced between the three Companies. I furnish you the result of the firing as far as I have obtained it:

Orange Guards.—Three best average shots: W. J. Freeland, 4 7-24; S. T. Holliway, 4 19-24; Thos. Scarlett, 6 1-24.

Oak City Guards.—W. H. Laughter, 3 5-24; second best average J. T. Williamson.

In the Wilmington Light Infantry, the best average (6 inches) was made by Private Mendenhall.

It is due to the Wilmington and Raleigh Companies to say, that many of their members were unable to leave home, and the ranks consequently were not full.

The Battalion, immediately after the firing, took up the line of march for the Court House, and the Prize, a beautiful silver and gold Goblet, was awarded at the hands of Paul C. Cameron, Esq., to the successful competitor, Private W. H. Laughter, of the Oak City Guards. Mr. C. prefaced the presentation by some very happy and appropriate remarks.

The Orange Guards then escorted their guests to the Union Hotel, where Dinner had been provided in the best style of Major Howerton. To go into particulars respecting this would be supererogatory; suffice it to say, it was served in the Major's *best style*, (and those who know him will regard this as saying a great deal.)

After dinner, the troops were again under arms, and after marching through some of the principal streets, were invited to the residence of Paul C. Cameron, Esq. Here there was a "Dress Parade," at the conclusion of which the soldiers were invited into the house to partake of the ample refreshments which Mr. C. had provided for their entertainment.

Leaving Mr. Cameron's at sun-set the parade was soon after dismissed, and at 2 o'clock next morning the soldiery from Raleigh and Wilmington took their departure on the Cars for home.

Thus has terminated a festive occasion long to be remembered in Hillsborough. The arrangements for the accommodation of the guests were ample, and nothing was left undone to contribute to their enjoyment and comfort.

And on the part of the guests I have heard but one sentiment expressed—that of unalloyed satisfaction. The kindness and attention shown them will not soon be forgotten, and they anxiously desire many, many returns of the Anniversary of the Orange Guards.

The Orange Guards is a very handsome and well drilled Corps, and reflects great credit upon the military spirit of Hillsborough. The following are the Officers: John Jones, Captain; John H. Webb, 1st Lieut.; D. D. Phillips, 2d do.; H. Richards, 3d do.; J. C. Webb, 4th do.; James Parks, Ensign; Dr. Wm. Strudwick, Surgeon; T. L. Cooley, O. S.; John D. Wilbon, 2d Sergeant; A. F. Paul, 3d do.; L. G. Lynch, 4th do.; David C. Parks, 1st Corporal; Calvin G. Strayhorn, 2d do.; Charles McCauley, 3d do.; Benj. F. Holliway, 4th do.

Cotton Crop in East Florida.—The Tallahassee Floridian says: "We learn from Col. Jno. C. Pelot, who is now in this city, that the cotton crops have been greatly curtailed in the eastern counties of this State, by the protracted drought."

Meeting of Cotton Planters.—The Holly Springs (Mississippi) Herald gives notice of a meeting on the 26th instant, of the cotton planters of Marshal county, to "take such steps as may seem best in regard to the monetary derangements throughout the country, and the consequent reduction of the price of cotton, resulting from such financial derangement" The Herald remarks that "there is no cause for such a state of things; and if the planters will store their bags under their own cotton sheds, and withhold it from market for a few weeks, the gold and silver will be shipped by tens of millions of dollars from every important port in Europe."

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.

Monetary affairs—The Cotton Propositions.—The money market here continues without any relief, and the crisis is worse than at any former period of the city's history. The Banks are all urged to suspend, as it is believed the effect would be salutary. They will probably be compelled to do so, ere long, in self-defence.

The propositions brought forward on Monday for a combination of factors not to sell cotton under 15c., were indignantly rejected by the more honorable portion of the trade, but it is, nevertheless, believed that another effort will be made to pass them.

Great Excitement at the Fair Grounds!—John C. Haley, the keeper of a well known Restaurant in this city, was stabbed to the heart at the Fair Grounds this afternoon, by a young citizen named Nimrod Dickinson. Haley died instantly, and Dickinson immediately surrendered himself. The tragedy has produced great excitement.

A negro belonging to Mr. Wm. P. Mayo, was kicked by a colt at the Fair Grounds this afternoon, and killed.

A pickpocket named James Talbot, was arrested for picking the pocket of a gentleman from Hanover.

These events all occurring at the Fair Grounds, have very naturally produced great excitement.

Richmond Paper.

From the New York Evening Post.

TROUBLE WITH THE MORMONS.

Files of the Deseret News have been received in this city up to the 9th of September, which breathe defiance of the United States authorities, and indicate that the Utah question may be the most notable that will arise during the present administration. The speeches of Elders Taylor, Stuart, and Brigham Young, here reported, surpass anything which even the Deseret News has before exhibited in the way of fanaticism and insolence. In all of them the government of the United States and its policy of interference is denounced, and the determination expressed to resist such interference to the last extremity.

"If this people," says Elder Kimball "should consent to dispossess Brother Brigham Young as our governor, they are just as sure to go to h—l as they live; and I know it, for God would forsake them and leave them to themselves, and they would be in worse bondage than the children of Israel ever were.

"I mean just what I say, and the people say they will not have any other governor, and especially any one that has to come here under arms, for we consider that any man is a poor damned curse that has to come here under arms to rule over us. These are my feelings, and if anybody votes against it, they are not of us; but there are but four or five but what vote for us, and they are apostates, and will go overboard. There is not a child but what goes with us in these things.

"Arm your boys and arm yourselves universally, and that, too, with the weapons of war, for we may be brought to the test to see if we will stand up to the line"

"Elder Stuart is confident that the Saints as a people are living five years ahead of the times; but I feel to rejoice that the time has come for this people, by the sanction of the Almighty, and according to the dictation of his servants, to take an independent position and throw off the yoke of oppression. I have felt in my heart, under these circumstances, to say, in the words of the old saying, 'Let her rip, she's all oak,' and I know the Lord will guide her safely into port."

The sentiments of Brigham Young are equally ferocious; but he exhorts his people to pity their enemies:

"There are thousands and millions in the U. States and in the world whose hearts are like an aspen-leaf because of this little handful of people in Utah. Pity them, for they know not whom they are fighting against; they know not their destiny.

"This army that is reported to be coming to this place know no more about you and me than you know about the interior of China; they go because they are sent. If they knew our real character, the soldiers themselves would turn round and tell their officers to go to h—l; they would take a stampede, and if their officers urged them to come and fight this people, they would turn round upon them, or tell them to do it themselves.

"Now do not feel angry. Are not they to be pitied? Yes. Are you to be pitied? Yes, if you forsake God or your religion. The saints need to be pitied for nothing but for forsaking their religion. Be careful that you do not get darkness into your minds."

Captain Van Vliet, a member of General Harney's staff, who has just returned from a mission to the Salt Lake, confirms the inferences which are naturally to be drawn from the tone of the address. The Tribune's correspondent, with the later expedition, received from Capt. Van Vliet the following account of a Sunday meeting which he attended at the Salt Lake City:

"On Sunday, Sept. 13, Capt. Van Vleit was asked to attend religious services in the Bowery, and was escorted to a prominent seat upon the platform, and invited to make an address, which he declined. He estimated the audience to exceed 4,500. After some remarks by Heber C. Kimball, a discourse was delivered by Elder John Taylor, formerly editor of the Mormon, the newspaper organ of the church in New York city. At the close Mr Taylor called the attention of the people to the captain, and alluded to his business in the city, and said that he would make a request, in order that captain Van Vleit might learn that he had been made acquainted with the determination of the whole people; he would ask that all those present who were willing to raze their houses, burn their crops, pull down what they had passed ten years in building up, make their beautiful valley a desert, and retreat to the mountains, in case the troops should force an entrance, would rise; and the audience, without exception, rose to their feet, and remained standing long enough to enable him to see that they were absolutely unanimous."

Captain Van Vliet is satisfied that there does exist in certain quarters a dislike of the present authorities of the church, but he is also satisfied that it is in such subjection that nothing short of the presence of an overpowering Gentile force will enable it to develop itself.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November 2.

BACON—	17 a 18	LARD.—	19 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	10 a 00	Cuba	52 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	9 a 0	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	6 00 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	5 75 a 0 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	5 50 a 0 00	Whiskey,	70 a 00
Scratched,	5 25 a 0 00	WOOL—	00 a 00
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 70 a 0 80	Yellow dip,	2 00 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	2 15 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Peas,	80 a 0 00	Spirits,	30 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Not much doing.
Cotton—Market quite firm.
Flour—Variable.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

No turpentine on market on Saturday morning; last sales at 2 50 for yellow dip, and 1 50 for hard. No transactions reported in spirits, rosin or tar. N. C. bacon hams 20. Sales of 50 bales of cotton at 11, 11⅜, 11½, for low to good middling.

At New York, Southern flour 5 25 to 5 40 for mixed to good; 5 50 to $7 for fancy. Wheat, red Southern, 1 30 to 1 32; white do., 1 45 to 1 55. Corn 69 to 72. Middling upland cotton is quoted at about 12; the market very quiet. Spirits 40. Turpentine 3 50. Fine rosins dull and heavy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Nov. 1, Str Flora McDonald, with Goods for A Alden, D Gee, Worth & Utley, A A McKethan, G W Williams & Co, Elkin Co, J Worth & Son, A G Thornton, P A Wiley, E Lilly, D McNeill, Geo Brandt, A McLean, M Furgeson, A A Smith.

☞ The minutes of Fayetteville Presbytery have been printed, and will be distributed to-morrow, by mail, to the several Churches.

8 SLAVES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on the 20th day of November next, at the late residence of Anderson S. Moody, EIGHT LIKELY and VALUABLE SLAVES, consisting of women, boys and girls.

Terms—Six months credit, by giving bond with approved security.

PETER SHAMBURGER, Admr.

Moore County, Oct. 27, 1857. 56*ts

ATTENTION! "LA FAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY."

THE members of the Corps are ordered to appear at Armory on Thursday next at 9 o'clock, A M., in full Winter Uniform, for parade.

Also, attend court martial at Armory this evening at 7 o'clock, (precisely.)

By order of Capt. Cook.

P. CROW, O. S.

Nov. 2, 1857. 1t

ORDER 2d.

ATTENTION! D. Q. I'S.

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at Pier & Brantin's Carriage Manufactory to-night at 7 o'clock, without fail, as Don Kahotey will meet you on the occasion. Business of importance will be transacted.

By order of Don Kahotey,

By FRIDAY, Secretary.

Monday, Nov. 2, 1857. 1t

Dedication of Phœnix Lodge No. 8, and Celebration of St. John's Day,

ON SATURDAY, 21st Dec'r next. The Brethren will assemble at the Lodge at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, when the usual ceremonies incident to the occasion will take place. At 11 o'clock a Procession will be formed from the Lodge to the Baptist Church, where an Oration will be delivered by Brother Wm. K. Blake, to which the public is respectfully invited.

Sister Lodges are hereby cordially invited to join us on the occasion.

JAMES McDANIEL,
W. WHITEHEAD,
H. C. LUCAS, } Com.

Oct'r 31. 56*2t

Town papers copy.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!

50 BOXES SUPERIOR CHEESE, just received and for sale by E. F. MOORE.

Nov'r 2. 56-3t

STANLY HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned HOUSE,

respectfully solicits public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods

on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.

Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 56-*6m

LOST,

LAST Saturday, 31st ult., (during the hours of parade,) about the Court House, or between the Court House and the Fair Ground, a small yellow leather Pocket Book, containing $59, consisting of three $10 bills, three $4 do., one $5 bill, one $5 gold piece, three $2 50 gold pieces. A Reward of $10 will be given for the above described Pocket Book and money, delivered to the undersigned.

JAS. H. JACKSON, Musician.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1857. 56tf

NEURALGIA.

A gentlemen living in Philadelphia says,

"In passing through Pittsburg, some months since, I purchased a bottle of *Boerhave's Holland Bitters.* It relieved me so much, that on returning home I bought two more bottles from Dr. Dyott, which completely cured me of Neuralgia. I have recommended the article to many of my friends, and four or five of the number say it cured them. I think that my recommendation has done more for its sale in Philadelphia than your advertising."

(We are not permitted to publish the name, but any person calling at the store, or communicating with us by letter, will be convinced of the truth of this statement.)

Oct. 31. 56-2tpd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., November 1, 1857:

Adams' Express Co.
Thomas Bowls, Jas C Bremage, J J Bowen, J C Brockenbraugh, B C & H Beard 2, G M Barber, S A Baldwin.
J Cameron, Rev P J Caroway, Coroner of C County, Wm Cavness, Communicator.
D Ellis
Rev G A Godwin.
Chas Harris, Lewis Hicks, Catharine Hary, Jno M Hendrickson, Chas L. Hays, Miss Mary Howell.
Jno S Johnson, Mrs Ann Johnson, Mr Johnson, Thomas Jones.
Phillip Kenle, A G Kern.
J J Leach, D M Lucas.
J W Martin, R B Murphy, Mrs M E McDonald.
R E Nickens.
Wm Pierson, F Palster.
An Ray, Miss E W Rowland.
Jno Smith, Miss Susan Smith, J A Spears, Mary J. Scott, William Simpson.
Thos H Wright 2, Miss Eliza Watson, Alex Walker.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Equity, August Term 1857.

Green Williams vs. Eli H. Scarborough, Adm'r of Kenneth McRae, and Green Williams.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Green Williams, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Green Williams be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and of American Independence the 82d year.

56*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, August Term 1857.

Samuel H. Christian vs. Eli H. Scarborough Adm'r of Kenneth McRae, and Dawson A. McRae.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Dawson A. McRae is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Dawson A. McRae be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and of American Independence the 82d year.

56*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, August Term 1857.

Joel Henderson and Edw'd Hopkins, Ex'rs of Chas. G. Harris, vs. Green Davis and Mathew Davis Executor of Mathew Davis, Sr., and Parsons Davis and Bryan Ragan.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Green Davis and Parsons Davis are non residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Green Davis and Parsons Davis be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs' bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and the 82d year of American Independence.

56*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

MAY be found at his Rooms, during his regular office hours, viz: from
9 A. M. to 1 P. M.,
3 P. M. to 5 P. M.,
where he will be pleased to receive calls from all who may be in need of his professional services.

No inducement will be held out by offering to perform operations for a small compensation: a good price will be charged in all cases. And patients favoring Dr. B. with their confidence, may rely upon his utmost exertions to perform every operation in as perfect a manner as possible.

☞ *All operations must be paid for as soon as completed.*

P. S. Those who are now indebted will please call and settle.

Oct. 14. 51-tf

FOR THE FALL & WINTER 1857!

JUST RECEIVED!

(Call soon, secure a good bargain and save money.)

ONE OF THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

Boots and Shoes,

LADIES' GAITERS, SATIN and COLORED;

LADIES' and GENTS' DANCING SHOES, of a new and beautiful pattern;

YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS;

INDIA-RUBBER SHOES, and every article in his line.

His stock is choice and carefully selected by himself, and buyers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. M. FAULK.

Oct'r 8, 1857. 51-tf

☞ All who have lost their soles, come forward, and they will be renewed for Seventy-five cents and upwards. M. F.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber about the last of September, his negro man FRANK. Said negro is about thirty years old, about five feet six or seven inches high, stour and likely, and puts on a foolish look when spoken to. He is no doubt trying to get to a free State. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I get him.

Address the subscriber at Rollins' Store, Moore Co., N. C. F. W. SWANN.

Oct'r 13. 51-1m

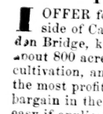
FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

Oct'r 16. J. L. HAUGHTON. 52-

E. GLOVER



HAS received his Fall Stock of Goods, consisting of

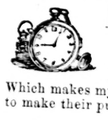
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS,

To which he invites the attention of his old customers and the public in general.

P. S. His personal attention will be paid to all Watches and Jewelry entrusted to him for repairs.

Sept. 15. 43-3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.



I AM now receiving additions to my Stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Military and Fancy Goods,

Which makes my Stock good. Those who are about to make their purchases would do well to call.

W. PRIOR.

☞ Watch Repairing done in the best manner and warranted.

Oct'r 1, 1857. 47-3m

ROUND PINE LAND.

WE offer for sale 2000 ACRES round Pine Turpentine Land 17 miles from Fayetteville, between the Western and Centre Plank Roads—the Morganton Road running through the same. A bargain will be sold in these lands. For particulars apply to Mr. Charles Monroe near the land or to the subscribers. J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept'r 20. 45-6w

NEW BOOKS.

MOSS SIDE, by Marion Harland, author of 'Alone'
SOUVENIRS OF TRAVEL, by Madame Le Vert.
Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

Sept. 17. JAS. G. COOK. 43tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL

Furniture and Fixtures for Sale.

THE above named property will be sold to any responsible person, upon fair terms, if applied for between the present time and the 15th of December next. If not sold by the 15th of Dec., they will be sold at Auction after the first day of January next, in lots to suit purchasers.

Any information wanted will be cheerfully given by applying to J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Fayetteville, September 12, 1857. 42-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 30th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857. 33-tf

2,800 Acres of Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit. SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

690 ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Store of A. M. Campbell, on Tuesday, 10th Nov. 1857, at 11 o'clock, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c., belonging to the estate of the late John W. Weisiger, dec'd.

Also, the House and Lot,—late residence of the said deceased. Terms 6 months credit for approved notes.

JESSE W. WEISIGER, Adm'r,
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Oct'r 7. 49-

SALE OF THE LOTS OF CAROLINA CITY,

At the Terminus of the Great Central Rail Road of North Carolina,

ON BEAUFORT HARBOR,

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1857.

CAROLINA CITY is situated on an elevated plain, about 15 feet above tide water, immediately on the waters of Beaufort Harbor. This location for a great commercial City was selected by men of commercial experience, after a full examination of all the lands on the Harbor of Beaufort, and in anticipation of the construction of the great Central Rail Road from said Harbor through the State of North Carolina, connecting with the lines of the Rail Roads of Tennessee coming east from Memphis on the Mississippi, and also in anticipation of the construction of a Rail Road from Carolina City through the counties of Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, and the town of Fayetteville, to the Coal Fields on Deep River. The Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, from Carolina City, to Goldsborough, will be opened by the 1st January next; the North Carolina Rail Road is in operation to the town of Salisbury, from which point the construction of the great Western Rail Road, through the mountains to the Tennessee line, is steadily progressing. The Rail Road through Fayetteville to the Coal Fields has for some time occupied the attention of the State, and doubtless will eventually be put in operation,—that part between Fayetteville and the Coal Fields being in rapid course of construction. The completion of these great Rail Roads will carry the agricultural and mineral products of the State to one of the finest harbors on the Southern coast, and must at an early day build up on its waters a flourishing City.

All the agricultural regions of the State, not penetrated by said Rail Roads, have easy communication with Beaufort Harbor by navigable Rivers and Sounds.

Of the Harbor of Beaufort, we believe it to be unnecessary now to speak: the depth of its waters, its proximity to the Gulf Stream, (the highway of ships,) and its capacity for all commercial purposes, are not only well known to every North Carolinian, but have attracted the attention of the country generally.

The Carolina City Company believe that the advantages of the location which they have selected are many: their land is a high and level plain, looking southward upon the ocean; its wells and springs afford the purest waters, and the salubrity of the climate is so well known, that Beaufort is believed to be the most healthy watering place on the Southern coast.

At this location, the channel for ships bends in near to the shore and runs parallel with it along the whole front of the City, making the construction of wharves cheap and easy. The harbor and wharves at Carolina City, being a short distance from the conflux of Bogue Sound and Newport River, and not immediately in front of the Inlet, are unexposed to the violent storms, and yet a ship may set sail from the Rail Road wharf in Carolina City and in thirty minutes be at sea.

These are some of the advantages which determined the selection of the location of Carolina City; and so great a confidence had the Company in the superiority of these advantages, *that they subscribed and paid in twenty-five thousand Dollars to the Capital Stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company, which was the only subscription made upon the faith of real estate on Beaufort Harbor.*

Plans of the Harbor of Beaufort, exhibiting the location of the Atlantic and N. C. Rail Road and Carolina City, may be seen in all the principal Hotels in the State.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth Cash, and the balance secured by Notes with approved security at 6, 12 and 18 months.

By order of the Company.

JNO. H. COOK, Pres't
Car. City Co.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y

Sept. 29, 1857. 47-ts.

CHINA

TEA SETS—new shapes—Gilt, Painted and Plain, at $4 to $25; Decorated VACES, Cups and Saucers, and other fancy China: the most beautiful Stock ever seen here. Also, a variety of other Fancy Goods, suitable for presents, at moderate prices.

GLASS,

Cut, Moulded and Plain; some beautiful new patterns of Goblets and Tumblers.

EARTHEN WARE.

Ironstone China: White and Unique Blue; Oval Tomato Shape; Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware. Common Wares of every description.

For sale by W. N TILLINGHAST.

Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-6w

FALL STOCK, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of:

Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merinoes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Cloaks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery, Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and Brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and fashionable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.

Sept. 7, 1857. 40tf

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS, & CO.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

Stock due to and by the late firm will be paid for if received by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1856. 54-Y

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars

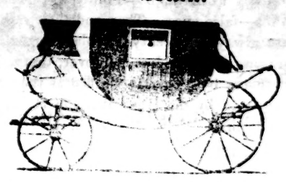
and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 3 tf

Blanks for sale at Observer Office.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

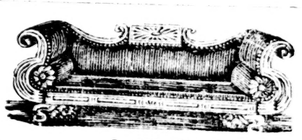
☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2. 45-tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

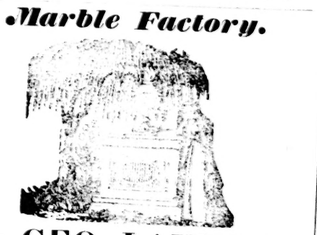
Repairing done in the neat est manner low for cash

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64yp d

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June1854. 7-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.

D. C. McLAURIN,
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.

Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

SEED WHEAT.

I HAVE a lot of very superior Seed Wheat. Those who want had better call soon.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct'r 5. 48-4w

DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the large Dwelling and Lot on the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Erambert. Terms reasonable. E. J. HALE.

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856 6-tf

"The Old North State in 1776," by Caruthers,—first and second Series. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NORTH CAROLINA READERS.

NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF

North Carolina.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY

Rev. F. M. Hubbard,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3,

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES,

And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by

C. H. WILEY.

Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are,

1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence*, and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number of the Readers of merely a local interest.

2, *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books;* an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3, *Economy*, the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4, *To put in the hands of children learning to read compositions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called childish compositions*, containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious instruction.

The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cents; and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, July 29. 29.

DRY GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats, Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas, &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

CITY OF MOREHEAD!

GREAT SALE OF LOTS!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11TH) DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the "Shepard's Point Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, N. C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the U. S. Coast Survey establish the great excellencies of this Harbor, for facility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance.

The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albemarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sound on the north, whilst Bogue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro'.

The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Union, 223 miles long, is completed to Carlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the net-work of all the rail ways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East-Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continent: therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the Atlantic mart for the commerce of the East Indies?

Two short Railroads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Railroad, with that road; and it is confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city: if so, may not Beaufort become a great coaling Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south: and may not the new city become that great "entre depot" between the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water; its climate is salubrious; its sea-breeze and sea-bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will makes it a pleasant watering-place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once: and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of Shepard's Point Land Co.

Aug. 21. 36-*ts

75 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 20th of May last, a Negro Boy, NELSON. Said boy is about 22 years of age, of copper complexion, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, quite intelligent, speaks rather impudently with some stammering. When last heard from he was in Stanly County, N. C., passing as free, and may possibly have free papers. I will give $25 reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I may get him again; or $75 for confinement, as above, and evidence sufficient to convict any person or persons of harboring or assisting him in making his escape. WM. C. SMITH,

Wadesboro', N. C.

Sept'r 21. 46*tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer on the 17th day of November next, at his place, FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND;—one half or more is of the best Swamp known in the County; its yield per acre is from sixty to seventy bushels. Said Land can be drained from either side or the lower end. There is about 35 acres ditched ready for improvement. The high land is good and well timbered. This body of land lies between Long Swamp and Rithland Swamp, five miles north east of Floral College. This land will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to buy would do well to come and examine for themselves, before the day of sale. ARCH'D M. McMILLAN.

Robeson Co., Sept. 9, 1857. 46-*ts

TEACHER WANTED.

THE present incumbent desiring to retire from active situation, the Trustees of Floral College wish to employ a Lady competent to assist in the Literary Department, and also to teach the ornamental branches—drawing, painting, &c.—in their institution.

Applications for the position, accompanied with sufficient reference, will be promptly acted upon by the Board. D. PATTERSON,

JAS. S. McQUEEN, } C. C.

Gilopolis, N. C., Oct. 12. 52-3t

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES AND *HEAVY HARDWARE;*

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Bagging.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-3t

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS!

At Pekin, Montgomery Co., N. C.

BROOKSHIRE & COX are now receiving in New York an entirely

New Stock of Goods,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Iron-ware, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Ready-made Clothing, in fact everything necessary to a good assortment for the country trade. Our goods were bought with care in the Northern markets and bought low, and we can afford to sell them as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere.

We invite calls from our neighbors and the public generally, as we wish to show our Stock, and hope to give our customers good bargains.

W. F. BROOKSHIRE. ABEL COX

Sept'r 21. 47-3m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof for the issue of new certificates in lieu of the original which have been lost or destroyed.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 292, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 293, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

HENRY TOOMER,
JOHN S. TOOMER,
Ex'rs of John D. Toomer.

Aug. 31. 45-

Sale of Land in Robeson.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Equity for the County of Robeson, made at Fall Term 1857, on the petition of Charity Blount, widow, and Winfred Blount and others, minor heirs at law of Willis Blount, dec'd, I will offer for sale on a credit of 12 months, on Monday the 23d day of November next, being the first day of next County Court, before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, the Tract of Land on which William Blount lately resided, lying in the County of Robeson on Saddle-Tree Swamp, adjoining the lands of Thomas J. Morisey, James Blount and others, containing about 4000 acres.

On the premises are, a comfortable Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses, Grist Mill, Cotton Gin and Farm Houses. The Plantation has been tended advantageously and is now in a high state of improvement. About 400 acres are open and in cultivation.

The purchaser will be required to give bond and approved security.

R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Oct'r 12, 1857. 52-6t

CAUTION!

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for a Note for Twenty-Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents, given by me about the 3d of Oct'r 1857, I think—James A. McEachin security,—to Elisha Norton, Jr.,—due about the middle of November following: The consideration for which it was given having failed to prove valuable, I am determined not to pay t.

JOHN McQUEEN.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., } 54-2t

Oct'r 21, 1857. }

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. Accordingly the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State, I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1857.

Nelly McKay *vs.* Catharine Sellers, Jane McPhaul, Duncan McKay, John McPhaul and wife Mary, John Watson and wife Margaret.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan McKay, John McPhaul and wife Mary, John Watson and wife Margaret, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the prayer thereof granted ex parte.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and in the eighty-second year of American Independence.

48*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, C'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1857.

John Taylor, Mary Taylor, Archibald B. McCormic and others, *vs.* Catharine McMillan, John McCormic and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves, Account and Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Catharine McMillan, John McCormic, Daniel W. McCormic, Joseph A. McCormic, John C. McCormic, James A. McCormic, Thomas J. McCormic, Benjamin F. McCormic, Nancy Anderson, John P. Stewart, Lodon Davis and wife Mary Ann, and Barbara Stewart, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville in this State, for the said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Robeson, at the